

THE UNITED STATES

# Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES

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VOLUME XXII.--1884-'85.

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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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## APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

In an opinion recently published, Attorney-General Brewster discusses the question of the right of Congress to regulate the appointment and promotion of officers of the Army. He cites, on the one hand, the power of Congress to "raise and support armies," "to declare war," "to make rules for the regulation and government of the land and naval forces," and to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers;" and, on the other hand, the clause of the Constitution which declares the President "shall nominate and by and with advice of the Senate appoint Ambassadors . . . and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." The last clause, the Attorney-General says, "is power expressly given to the President by the same instrument which gives Congress the powers above mentioned, namely, to make rules for the regulation and government of the land and naval forces." The Attorney-General's conclusion is that "from the foregoing powers conferred upon Congress, the power to designate by law, a person to fill a military office, cannot be implied, since this would be in direct conflict with the power of appointment expressly given to the President as above." Is it certain there would be conflict between the two parts of the Constitution under consideration by admitting that Congress possesses the power which the Attorney-General denies it? There is a qualifying clause in the President's appointing power, to which the Attorney-General does not appear to have attached any weight in discussing this question. The President does not possess power to appoint "all officers of the United States." . . . Whose offices "shall be established by law?" His power of appointment extends only to those "whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for." Has not that phrase scope enough to allay the supposed conflict between the two parts of the Constitution? Is it not the meaning and effect of that phrase that appointments in the land and naval forces are "otherwise provided for" in the clause expressly conferring on Congress power to raise armies and make rules for their regulation and government? It is a settled fact that in the Army every promotion is an "appointment." No one has ever contested the right of Congress to regulate promotions in the military service. But establishing by law, what is called regular promotion—that is, appointment by seniority—is deciding by law upon particular persons for office. President Monroe in 1821-2 insisted, but without effect, that Congress had no right to impose any restraint upon him in "filling original vacancies—offices newly created in the Army;" but even he did not dispute the right of Congress to regulate promotions. In failing to make that point his protest lacked consistency. The constitutional right is exactly the same whether the office in the military service is "newly created" or has been filled and has become vacant. Every promotion being an appointment, it follows that, for the land and naval forces, power to regulate promotion is power to regulate appointment.

Furthermore, the President's power to remove is commensurate with his power to appoint. The Supreme Court has decided that an incumbent of office may be removed by the mere exercise of the Constitutional appointing power—the nomination, confirmation and appointment of a successor. If Congress has no power of restraint in matters of appointment and removal in the Army and Navy then the soul of the Services—permanency of tenure—is lost; promotion, the reward of continued fidelity and usefulness, rests upon the will of one man, and discipline, so far at least as it

depends on laws governing dismissals, will be revolutionized. In fact, if Attorney-General Brewster's opinion is correct, the clause of the Constitution which gives Congress power to make rules for the regulation and government of the Army is nearly a nullity, all laws regulating appointments and promotions in the Army and Navy are unconstitutional, and the question arises whether the Constitution should not be amended to make it conform to the invariable practice of the Government and to the necessities of the land and naval forces.

JAMES B. FREY.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. H. J. Farnsworth, U. S. A., has taken his Troop H, 8th Cavalry, from San Antonio grazing camp, near New Braunfels, Texas.

THE seniors of their grades in the Infantry arm are now Lieutenant-Col. Henry Douglass, 14th, Major R. H. Offley, 19th, and Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th Regiments.

LIEUT. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, is spending a portion of his leave at Hamburg, Germany.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln, accompanied by Capt. W. S. Starring, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., visited Long Branch early in the week from Sandy Hook, on the Ordnance steamer *Ordnance*.

POST Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., has changed base from Fort Stevens, Oregon, to Fort Spokane, Washington Territory.

CAPT. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cavalry, is expected East soon from Washington Territory, to remain for a few months.

LIEUT. F. H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Norristown, Pa.

Mrs. Greely, wife of Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., joined her husband at Portsmouth, N. H., the latter part of this week. She was accompanied from San Diego, Cal., by her brother and her two children.

ALREADY some of the members of the Court for the trial of Captain George T. Olmsted, Jr., U. S. A., are beginning to arrive at Fort Leavenworth, so as to be in time to organize on Monday next.

A DEPUTATION of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, accompanied the remains of the late Rear Admiral Emmons, Senior Vice Commander of that Commandery, to Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., and assisted in rendering due honor to the memory of their beloved companion.

LIEUT. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., has reported at Mare Island, Cal., as executive officer of the *Independence*.

COMMANDER O. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., was to start from Norfolk, Va., the latter part of this week, for Kingston, N. Y., to spend a month with his family there.

ADJUTANT J. D. O. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting his mother at New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIEUT. Col. J. B. Conrad, 23d Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, will not be assigned to a post until he has completed duty as a member of the Court-martial sitting there on the trial of Lieut. Mackay.

CAPT. E. M. Hoyl, 4th Cavalry, is spending a brief season at Camden, N. J., before entering upon his duties on General Hancock's staff.

THE *New South West*, Silver City, says: Col. A. P. Morrow is at his old station, Fort Bayard, and was on our street Tuesday, shaking hands with old friends.

THE Sheriffs' Association of Illinois passed a vote of thanks to Colonel D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., for his courtesy and kindness to them on the occasion of their recent visit to Rock Island.

MAJOR J. P. Willard, Paymaster, U. S. A., rejoined at Buffalo the latter part of the week from a brief visit to New York.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The longer Colonel W. H. Ludlow, U. S. A., remains in charge of the Water Department the better he is seen to be the right man in the right place. If he is only permitted to remain he will give us a good water supply yet, despite the depressing inertia of Councils."

COLONEL Cuvier Grover, 1st U. S. Cavalry, reached his fifty-sixth birthday on Tuesday of this week, July 29.

COLONEL Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., has rejoined at Washington from his visit to Leavenworth and St. Paul.

ASSISTANT Quartermaster General Ludington, U. S. A., is in negotiation for the purchase of land suitable for a National cemetery in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

SURGEON J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., and Mrs. Janeway, will return to Governor's Island next week from a month's sojourn at Capon Springs, W. Va.

MAJOR James S. Casey, 17th Infantry, under recent promotion, changes station from Fort Keogh to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a brief absence.

MAJOR A. J. McGonnigle, U. S. A., on leave from Arizona, goes to Europe for a few months, returning to duty before the winter sets in.

CAPTAIN J. F. Weston, U. S. A., lately on duty at Boston, has arrived at Prescott, Arizona, and reported to General Crook for duty.

MAJOR George B. Russell, U. S. A., of General Augur's staff, who has been visiting in the East, will rejoin at Fort Leavenworth next week.

GEORGE P. Ihrie, formerly major and paymaster, U. S. A., has been appointed by the President one of the Commissioners for the District of Alaska, with residence at Wrangell.

LIEUTENANT C. W. Abbot, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks this week from a pleasant visit to Plattsburg.

LIEUTENANT Colonel N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry, starts for Springfield, Ill., early next week to attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard and take observations there.

CAPTAIN J. W. Pullman, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., has moved from Fort Wingate to Santa Fe, N. M., and taken charge of quartermaster matters at Gen Bradley's headquarters.

GENERAL W. S. Harney, U. S. A., is spending the summer with his daughter at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

CAPTAIN H. C. Pratt, 13th U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter of 1884-85 abroad.

CAPTAIN J. A. P. Hampson, 10th U. S. Infantry, has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Douglass, 14th Infantry, in command of the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel H. R. Mizer, 10th U. S. Infantry, commanding at Fort Union, N. M., celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday on Friday of this week, August 1.

PAY Director J. H. Wainmough, U. S. N., passed from the active to the retired list on Tuesday, July 30.

LIEUTENANT Richard Wallach, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., this week, on a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN W. S. Starring, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., who has been for a long time past on duty in New York and at Sandy Hook, will shortly go to Springfield armory for a tour of duty.

AMONG the summer visitors at Narragansett Pier, R. I., are Rear Admiral J. C. Howell, U. S. N.; Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, U. S. N.; General S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., and Mrs. Upshur, wife of Rear Admiral Upshur, U. S. N.

CHAPLAIN W. M. Postlethwaite, U. S. A., and Mrs. Postlethwaite, of West Point, are enjoying their summer vacation at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT H. T. Reed, 1st U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Lowell, A. T., is visiting at Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLONEL W. R. Parnell, U. S. A., who left New York July 21 for St. Louis, has entered upon temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks.

LIEUTENANTS E. A. Garlington, W. A. Mann, E. F. Glenn, J. F. Bell, C. L. Steele, H. D. Reed, E. I. Grumley, and B. C. Welsh, U. S. Army, are due at Fort Snelling early next week for duty in connection with the approaching rifle competitions of the Department of Dakota. Captains S. E. Blunt and Gaines Lawson, U. S. A., are getting everything in readiness for the competitions.

MAJOR C. W. Foster, U. S. A., for some time past awaiting orders at Baltimore goes to St. Louis, Mo., in charge of the general depot of the Q. M. D. in that city.

COLONEL J. H. Potter, 24th U. S. Infantry, presided over a General Court Martial sitting at Fort Leavenworth this week to try Lieutenant J. O. Mackay, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

COLONEL D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., was expected in San Antonio this week on a visit of inspection.

LIEUTENANT J. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth the latter part of this week, on a month's vacation.



GENERAL Crook in parting with Captain C. P. Egan, of the Subsistence Department, who goes to duty at San Francisco, after a service of eight years at Prescott, compliments him highly upon the manner in which he performed his duties during that period.

GENERAL O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will shortly return home from his European tour.

CAPT. J. A. Fessenden, 5th U. S. Artillery, was to leave New York the latter part of this week for Augusta, Maine, to attend, officially, the encampment near there of the Maine troops, commencing Aug. 5.

THE tour of Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, at the State camp at Poughkill, N. Y., which commenced June 21, expires on Saturday of this week. He has been a most valuable adjunct of the camp, and the officers of the State are unanimous in their appreciation of his efficient, energetic, and unwearied attention to the details which have come under his observation.

CAPT. T. B. Robinson, 19th Infantry, will start north from Texas next week on leave, to remain until the early part of October.

MAJOR Thomas Ward, assistant adjutant general, came on to New York this week from Oswego to attend to business matters.

LIEUT. G. D. Parkhurst, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York early in the week on his way to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to join for duty. The *Omaha Herald*, referring to his recent transfer from the 5th Cavalry and visit to that city, says: "In Army circles Mr. Parkhurst is called a lucky man, and all his acquaintances endorse the belief that he is a very good one."

THE *Boston Traveller*, referring to Gen. Sheridan's presence in Washington since he assumed command of the Army, says: "The General, of course, moves in the very highest circles of society, and during the season he has been introduced to hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. He is one of the most polite and agreeable of gentlemen, and has a perfect horror of offending any one through an intentional oversight. After he had been to a few receptions he found that he was totally unable to recall the names and even the faces of fully two-thirds of the persons who had been introduced to him. Driven to desperation, he adopted the novel plan of bowing to everybody. Now no one thinks of introducing a friend to Gen. Sheridan. The proper thing in society is to introduce yourself. The General won't know the difference, and he will greet you with all the affability of an old friend."

CHIEF ENGR. Edward Fithian, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Liverpool early in the week on the *City of Montreal*.

A LONG BRANCH letter states that Gen. Grant is hard at work on his history of the siege of Vicksburg, and will soon write from a strictly impartial standpoint an account of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, after which he will probably begin the Valley campaign, and then connect the different engagements into one complete résumé of the "little difficulty." He is assisted by his son Fred.

GEN. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., visited New York early in the week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GEN. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., was due in Southampton, England, Thursday or Friday of this week.

CAPT. Sebastian Gunther, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave from Fort Lowell, A. T., is at Topeka, Kansas.

ASST. SURGEON Walter Reed, U. S. A., has taken Dr. Elderly's place at Fort Robinson, Neb., the latter going to Washington on special duty, connected with the New Orleans Exposition.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of July 17 says:

Lieut. W. H. Miller, R. Q. M., 1st Cavalry, left Walla Walla for Fort Custer July 8. Lieut. J. S. Parks, 21st Inf., sailed for San Francisco Tuesday, for Fort Sidney. Lieut. Goshals, Chief Engineer officer, has commenced shelling a line for a 1,000 yard rifle range at the post of Vancouver Barracks. Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, is not popular with the newspapers. One of them recently said on hearing the Colonel wanted to be retired, that he ought to retire to a cave and pull it in after him. Colonel Grover can stand all this. He acquired his shoulder straps by fighting, not by writing. Captain G. W. Evans, 21st Inf., who is awaiting a place on the retired list, has gone from Baltimore with his family to Highland Villa, in the Catskills, N. Y., for the summer. Major James S. Brisban, 2d Cavalry, has gone to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and assumed temporary command of his regiment and that post.

LIEUT. General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., and party arrived at Saratoga on Wednesday from their trip to the Northern Lakes. The latter part of last week Gen. Sheridan visited Gen. D. B. Sackett, U. S. A., at Cape Vincent, N. Y., and on Saturday last arrived at Montreal, thence going to Plattsburg Barracks early in the week, where the commandant, Col. La Motte, gave them a fitting reception. The trip was a most agreeable one to all concerned, and at every point visited Gen. Sheridan and his friends were received with great cordiality and hospitality. They arrived in Washington on Thursday. The Lieutenant-General will later probably inspect other posts, giving preference to those he is not familiar with.

MAJOR A. K. Arnold, 6th Cavalry, now on Gen. Crook's staff, is expected shortly for duty with his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUT. H. H. Benham, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately on leave in New York, has been assigned to the recruiting depot, David's Island, for temporary duty.

MAJOR General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island the latter part of this week from a brief visit to Sharon Springs and Saratoga.

LIEUT. C. B. Edwards, 23d Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week on a short visit to friends.

LIEUT. R. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery, has been assigned by Col. Shafter to duty as A. A. G. of the General Recruiting Service.

LIEUT. O. M. DeLany, 15th Infantry, lately at Columbus Barracks, O., has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Denver, Colorado.

COL. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., and Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., were in Louisville, Ky., this week, on business connected with the Southern Exposition.

LIEUT. O. M. Lissak, 4th U. S. Artillery, was at the Grand Hotel, New York, this week, and will join at Fort Monroe, Va., about Aug. 7.

LIEUT. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, rejoined at David's Island, this week, from an official trip to St. Paul.

VICE ADM. S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., and Col. R. F. O'Beirne, U. S. A., were guests, this week, at the New York Hotel, New York.

GEN. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was in conference, this week, at St. Paul with a committee in regard to the remission of the Army of the Tennessee, Aug. 13, on the banks of Lake Minnetonka.

COMMANDER C. L. Huntington, U. S. N., is acting Superintendent of the Naval Academy during the absence of Capt. Ramsay at Berkeley Springs on a month's vacation.

AT the reunion camp fire held last week at Minneapolis, during the encampment of the G. A. R., Gen. Sherman was accorded an enthusiastic reception and made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that he remembered Minneapolis when it was in the midst of an Indian reservation, and was well acquainted with Fort Snelling before Minneapolis or even St. Paul was thought of.

CHARLES E. Choisy, aged 17, elder son of Mary and the late Major George L. Choisy, 11th U. S. Infantry, who died of pneumonia July 21, at the residence of his mother in Ft. Lee, N. J., was buried alongside of his father in the family grave-plot at Ridgefield, N. J., July 24.

CAPT. J. M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York, this week, from Fort Monroe, and will leave on Monday next for Clinton, Mass., where he will remain until Sept. 15, visiting his brother. The captain's visit in New York is due to the interest he feels in the expected arrival of the bodies of the deceased members of the Greely Expedition, Private Schneider, the last who died, having been Capt. Ingalls' battery clerk previous to joining the Greely party.

Mrs. Vogdes and daughter—Miss Dickinson, of New York, who is spending the summer with Miss Vogdes—Mrs. Graham Bacon and a party of young ladies and gentlemen, are spending a few weeks at the Bay House, Bellport, L. I., under the chaperonage of Mrs. Vogdes. Miss Dickinson and Miss Vogdes, one a very fine brunette and the other a lovely blonde, are greatly admired for their charming manners.

THE *San Francisco Report* of July 19 says:

Lieut. Edgar Hubert arrived in town Wednesday. Major William K. Cressy returned from Fort Gaston Thursday. Captain J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery, registered at the Palace Tuesday. Captain E. B. Savage, 8th Infantry, came over from the island Tuesday. Ensigns T. W. Ryan and A. W. Dodd, of the *Ranger*, and G. P. Blow, of the *Pinta*, registered at the Occidental last week. Captain George Dewey is at present visiting this city. He will be assigned to the command of the *Dolphin* as soon as she is completed, which will be in a few weeks. Major and Mrs. Dunn tendered a dinner to General and Mrs. Pope last Friday. J. W. Eyre, U. S. N., is at the Occidental. Miss Harrison and Lieutenant Knapp, U. S. N., will be married this month. Lieutenant Gleason, U. S. N., a San Francisco boy, marries Miss Blair next month.

LAST week we announced the resignation of Lieutenant F. Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to take effect in January next, and that he would go abroad on leave until that time. As the Lieutenant gave no reasons in the official tender of his resignation the press has been indulging in various speculations, such as that he is going to Europe to accept special service under a foreign power, that he is going to South America for a similar purpose, etc. Lieutenant Schwatka, we understand, goes to London soon on private business, but it is more than likely he will return to the United States at or before the expiration of his leave.

DR. Reineck, who recently announced the discovery that coins which have been long in use have a microscopic deposit on their surface, capable of communicating epidemic diseases, has also suggested that after such coins have been in circulation for a certain number of years, they should be cleansed in a solution of caustic potash. Unfortunately, governments do not often buy themselves with rendering filthy more any the less filthy; but the publication of the result of Dr. Reineck's investigations as to the dangers that lurk in coins may, perhaps, console some of those impecunious people who in lacking cash escape contagion.

REPORTS from the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., speak well of the new ramrod bayonet. The bayonet portion of the ramrod is 15 inches long, slightly thicker than an ordinary rod, and with a four-grooved blunt point. It is held in position when ready for use by a simple spring clasp invented by Colonel Buffington, and when not wanted is pushed down until it occupies the same position as the ordinary Springfield rifle ramrod. On the experimental gun which has recently been fitted up according to Colonel Buffington's plans, a guarded head front sight is used and also a 2,000 yard screw adjustment peep hind sight, with a 1-4 inch windage movement. An automatic allowance for the bullet "drift" is one of the features of the new pattern hind sight.

COLONEL R. F. O'Beirne, 15th U. S. Infantry, who has been spending some time on the sea shore at Asbury Park, N. J., returned to New York this week, and will go thence to West Point, staying at Cranston's Hotel during August.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heilmann, Ebbitt House, on leave; Colonel Wm. H. Shafter, 1st Inf., Ebbitt House, inspecting rendezvous; 1st Lieut. George McCreary, Med. Dept., on leave; 1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., 2816 P St., N. W.

A NEWBURYPORT correspondent writes: "Lieut. Greely is by no means a man of imposing appearance. He is, indeed, directly the opposite. Tall, reaching a height of full six feet, with narrow chest, thin, delicate hands, and feet almost small enough for a lady, complexion light even to paleness, although partially concealed by a heavy brown English beard, thin, gaunt cheeks, blue eyes shaded by glasses—his whole figure presents the picture of a life long student rather than a hardy soldier and explorer. And yet beneath all is the strong powerful will which never bows down under opposition or despair, and the fixed determination of adherence to method and discipline. There is the mental endurance which holds sway over the physical." The same writer had an interview with Lieut. Greely's aged mother, who speaks with great pride and enthusiasm of her son, and has innumerable anecdotes of him. She said: "His father and grandfather were both soldiers in the War of 1812, and his father was also Captain of the Washington Light Infantry. Adolphus was wounded three times. His worst wound was received at Antietam, when a bullet went into his mouth, cut out four teeth and then came out of the cheek. He went to the Army hospital—and just see his pluck. Nobody would attend to him there, so he traveled thirty miles to Harrisburg, Penn., walking part of the way, to the city hospital there. He left that hospital before he was entirely well. Then he was wounded in the shin and in the side. At Fredericksburg Gen. Burnside ordered Adolphus's regiment over to the city, and there the soldiers couldn't go out in the streets without getting fired at from attic windows. When Adolphus came home on a furlough he had seven bullet holes in his coat. While there he had command of his company although only an orderly sergeant."

THE *San Diego Sun* says of the wife of Lt. Greely, U. S. A.:

"Mrs. Greely, daughter of our respected townsman, Mr. T. M. Nesmith, returned to the old homestead on Ninth Street, accompanied by her two little children, late last fall, and has resided there since that time. Although most people gave up all hope of hearing of Lieut. Greely's rescue, she never abandoned the idea, but passed through the fearful ordeal of suspense, for three years with a courage and Christian resignation that is beyond praise." Mrs. Greely arrived in New York, Thursday, on her way to Portsmouth.

LIEUTENANT John P. Wiser, U. S. A., contributes to *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* for August, a translation from the German of an article on "Experiments with Compressed Gun Cotton," conducted in the manufactory of Max Wolff and Co., Walarode.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., visited Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday to attend the marriage of Mr. J. W. Gardiner to Miss Josephine De Wolf.

COLONEL L. P. Bradley, 13th U. S. Infantry, visited Fort Bliss, Texas, this week, going from there to Fort Bayard.

CAPTAIN C. P. Egan, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco July 22 to relieve Major T. C. Sullivan, who then goes to Boston to take charge of the Subsistence Depot in that city.

MAJOR H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., Friday of this week on a short vacation.

CAPTAIN G. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, D. I., is spending a few weeks with relatives at Newcastle, Delaware.

COLONEL E. S. Otis, U. S. A., is expected East in a few days on a brief visit to his family.

Mrs. Sumner, wife of Commodore G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., died at Washington on Sunday last.

COLONEL H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, visited New York on Thursday on his way to the Gettysburg encampment.

CAPTAIN John Ericsson, the famous engineer, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on Thursday of this week, July 31, in his usual quiet manner.

THE *Omaha Herald* says: "Colonel T. H. Stanton, paymaster, returned to Omaha July 25, and leaves July 28 for Washington for duty on a Board of Claims, which will probably be in session three months. The selection of Colonel Stanton was at the instance of General Sheridan, and is an honor to a worthy officer, and one that cannot be shaken off. Major C. J. Wilson, Colonel Stanton's successor, is due about August 1."

AT the annual meeting of the National Board of Health on Wednesday the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. James L. Cabell, of Virginia; Vice President, Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York; Secretary, George E. Waring, of Rhode Island. Additional members of the Executive Committee: Thomas Simons, Department of Justice; Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. A., and Dr. T. S. Verdi, of Washington.

THE orders of Captain E. B. Atwood, of the Quartermaster's Department, have been changed, so that he will report for duty at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as Chief Quartermaster.

A HANDSOME chapel, erected by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, about two hundred yards from her summer home on South Mountain, fifteen miles west of Frederick, Md., was formally dedicated to divine worship July 29. Mrs. Dahlgren, not having entirely recovered from injuries recently sustained by being thrown from her carriage, was unable to be present during the ceremonies. The chapel was dedicated to and is to be known as St. Joseph's. It was erected by Mrs. Dahlgren to serve a twofold purpose, namely, as a house of worship and as a memorial to her husband, Conners Goddard, and to her son, Lieut. Vinton A. Goddard, U. S. A., whose bodies will soon be taken to the mountain and placed in two of the eighteen crypts built underneath the church, which are to be used as the family burial places in the future.



THE Brackett (Texas) News, referring to the shooting affair in which Lieut. John M. Cunningham, 19th U. S. Inf., was a participant, and concerning which so many exaggerated reports were made, says the following are the facts: "Lieut. Cunningham was sitting on the platform of the depot and had his dog with him. A railroad man came along and kicked the dog, and the lieutenant kicked the man in return. The railroad man then fired at Lieut. Cunningham, who naturally enough returned the fire, as any man would have done if placed in his position. Lieut. Cunningham was not drunk, as stated, nor had he been drinking, and statements to that effect are untrue."

THE Rochester Post-Express says: "Lieut. Kinsbury's youngest child is now living with the Rev. Dr. Schofield, brother of Gen. Schofield. His father was married twice, the first time to Miss Agnes Bullock, of Sandwich, Ontario, the daughter of Col. Bullock, a retired officer of the British Army. The issue of this marriage was four boys: Walter, 17; Harry, 13; Douglass, 10, and Wheeler, 8 years."

MANY regiments engaged at Gettysburg have marked the positions held by them at that battle by monuments or tablets. The 12th New Jersey have appointed Col. J. S. Kiger, Trenton, N. J., Capt. F. M. Acton, Salem, N. J., and Sergt. J. Burroughs, Washington, D. C., a committee to have prepared a monument to designate the line held by that regiment on the 31 of July, 1863, at the famous "stone wall," in the final charge. Its survivors appeal for subscriptions to carry out the object.

THE remains of the late Commodore Henry E. Ballard, U. S. N., who died in 1855, were removed on the 29th of July from his former farm and residence, Bellfield, in Anne Arundel County, Md., to the U. S. Naval Cemetery, Annapolis. The removal took place under the supervision of Dr. H. R. Walton, who married a niece and adopted daughter of Commodore Ballard. As the remains passed the United States ship *Santee* the flag of the vessel fell to half-mast in honor of the distinguished dead. Commodore Ballard was on the *Constitution* when that ship captured the British cruisers *Cyane* and *Levant*, and for meritorious conduct on that occasion Congress presented him with a silver medal and the State of Maryland with a valuable sword.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending July 31, 1884: Army—Col. Wm. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Maj. T. H. Stanton, Pay Dept. Navy—Naval Cadets F. W. Jenkins, F. N. Kress, W. A. Edgar, S. M. Strite, G. F. Hawk, Comdr. R. D. Evans.

MAJOR J. M. Ropes, 8th U. S. Cav., is spending his leave with his brother, Col. E. H. Ropes, 3d Regiment, N. G., S. N. J., at Elizabeth, N. J.

THE "U. S. Veterinary Journal," for June, contains an interesting article on "Practical and Scientific Horseshoeing," by M. J. Treacy, M. R. O. V. S., Veterinarian of the 7th U. S. Cavalry. Dr. Treacy, in concluding, says: "The adoption of the humane, natural, rational, scientific and simple system of practical horseshoeing, by our military authorities, will cost less money, less material, less labor, and, by maintaining the natural condition of the feet, be the means of retaining in the service thousands of useful and valuable animals now annually condemned and sold, as unfit for service, from diseases of the lower limbs and feet, the majority of which are directly due to the present unnatural, cruel, irrational, absurd mutilations considered the necessary preliminaries to shoeing by the United States Army farriers, and as they are instructed in the 'Tactics.'"

AMONG the guests at "Lake Waramug," Conn., are Mrs. Chas. Cooper, Mrs. Page Dennis and Mr. Geo. Dennis, of Brooklyn, and Miss Annie Williamson, of Washington.

CAPT. J. V. Furey, U. S. A., was expected at Chicago this week for duty. He will be succeeded at Santa Fe by Capt. E. B. Atwood, U. S. A., now in St. Louis.

CAPT. J. M. Kelley, 10th U. S. Cavalry, was in New York this week.

COMMANDER William Gibson, U. S. N., was a guest at the Everett House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT J. M. Califf, 3d Artillery, started East on Monday of this week from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., on a two months' leave.

MAJOR C. W. Foster, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., left Baltimore on Friday for St. Louis, to enter upon his new duties in that city.

CAPT. George Tucker Mason, who died recently at Tonquin, China, was a son of the Hon. J. Y. Mason, Minister to France prior to the War. He served in the Confederate Army, and was badly wounded at Gettysburg. At the close of the War he went to Paris, and was commissioned by Napoleon, Second Lieutenant in the Legion of Strangers. He served throughout the Franco-Prussian war, and was wounded three times and promoted for gallantry. He afterwards served in Algiers.

COMMANDER Dewey and P. A. Paymaster Joseph F. Adicks registered at the Navy Department during the past week.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch to the N. Y. Telegram reports that the clerk of Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, U. S. N., is missing and that his accounts indicate something wrong to the extent of \$2,700.

"THERE is this difference between us," said the needy tramp, looking the editor full in the eye: "you fill a long felt want, and I want a long felt fill." The editor wept, and with many a muffled blow, hewed off a fragment of a wedding cake that had been sent in with the notice, and handed it to the wanderer. "Fill up on that," he said, "and you will feel it long after all trivial fond records have been wiped away from the subtraction table of your memory."—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

## THE ARCTIC SURVIVORS.

THE Greely Relief Expedition, consisting of the vessels *Alert*, *Bear* and *Thetis*, sailed from St. Johns, N. F., at 10 A. M. July 28th, 1884, for Portsmouth, N. H. All the flags ashore and on the shipping were hoisted at half-mast, and the ships of the fleet were accompanied to the bay by fifteen tugboats and steam launches in procession. The shores were covered with spectators, who waved farewell with their handkerchiefs. The stay in St. Johns was a season of quiet festivity, and the officers of the squadron enjoyed most liberal hospitality. U. S. Consul Malloy telegraphed the Navy Department after their departure "that Major Greely's health was much improved. Walked from my residence to consulate."

Secretary Chandler sent the following telegram to Commander Schley from Newport, R. I., on July 31: "There is danger to Lieutenant Greely and party from over excitement and reaction. Protect them from intrusions and exercise strict military control over them according to the advice of your responsible surgeon, until they arrive home and leave the ships."

Lieutenant Greely's promotion in the Signal Corps by Congress is being talked of in Army and Navy circles.

The following members of Lieutenant Greely's party have been transferred to the Signal Corps, to take effect August 1, 1884: Sergeant David L. Brainard, Troop L, 2d Cav., and Privts. Julius Frederick, Troop L, 2d Cav., and Francis Long, Company K, 9th Infantry.

Rear Admiral Nichols, acting Secretary of the Navy, on July 28, received a report from Commander Schley, dated St. Johns, July 21, in which he says that in prosecuting the search for Lieut. Greely's party it was often necessary in order to gain open ice, so as to advance with as little delay as possible, to take greater risks than are ordinarily justifiable, as the waters were mainly unknown, imperfectly surveyed, and their dangers uncharted and to a great extent covered by ice. He says that while great prudence was exercised, both the *Thetis* and the *Bear* grounded two or three times, but without serious injury. He says he purposely avoided reference to these accidents in his telegraphic report for fear of causing uneasiness, but that in his final report he will give a minute statement of the circumstances of each grounding and of the injuries sustained. The rapidity and success of the voyage, he says, show that the injury to the ships was not serious.

The following response was received July 27 to the congratulatory despatch sent by the Maritime Association to Commander Schley, of the *Thetis*, July 17:

UNITED STATES STEAMER THETIS,  
ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 21, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: For myself and my officers I beg to thank you most sincerely for the great honor your telegram confers. We hardly deserve such distinction for a performance of such sacred duty to those we sought, or that imposed by the sacred confidence of our great and beloved country.

If you will kindly inform the Maritime Association of the port of New York that we regard its congratulations among our greatest meeds, you will greatly oblige us.

Very sincerely yours,  
W. S. SCHLEY, Commander.  
Mr. Charles F. Elwell, President Maritime Association, New York, U. S.

Secretary Chandler on July 28 telegraphed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Rear Admiral Nichols, that there would be a naval reception to the Arctic relief ships at that place on Aug. 2, and a city and State reception on Monday. The Secretary directed that the fact be communicated to all Cabinet officers, the Admiral and Vice Admiral of the Navy and the Lieutenant General of the Army, and asked that they be requested to be present on one or both days. The naval reception will take place in the outer harbor, in which the ships of war now lying there will participate, including the North Atlantic squadron, the training squadron and practice ships from Annapolis. Funeral services over the dead will be held at the Navy Yard on Sunday. On Monday, Aug. 4, a reception will be given on shore to the officers and men of the relief expedition by the city of Portsmouth and the State authorities of New Hampshire, the officers and men of all the naval vessels taking part in the parade. In the afternoon or evening a public meeting will be held, at which addresses of welcome will be delivered. No special invitations to the ceremonies will be sent outside the State, but all who desire to come will be made welcome. Lieut. Greely having, by advice of his surgeon, declined any public reception on account of his physical weakness, will be taken to Newburyport at such time and in such way as he may prefer or the Secretary of War may direct. The remains of the deceased will be retained on board the vessels and landed at Governor's Island, New York, if so directed by Secretary Lincoln, in which case the relief ships will leave Portsmouth on Monday night for New York, where they may be expected to arrive on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 7.

It is further stated that a naval review will be held in the lower harbor of Portsmouth, on Aug. 6.

Adjutant General Whipple, of General Hancock's staff, accompanied by Lieutenant Reilly, called upon Commodore Pillsbury at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, July 28, to consult with him in regard to the reception of the remains of the dead of the Greely expedition. When the vessels having the bodies aboard arrive the remains will be landed at the Battery, and will be removed to Governor's Island to await the wishes of the relatives of the dead men.

William H. Cross, of the Greely Expedition, who perished in the Arctic regions, was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 2, of Knights of Pythias, of Washington, D. C., and also a member of the Grand Lodge of that order. If the consent of the family is obtained his remains will be taken charge of by Franklin lodge and will lie in state at the lodge room for twenty-four hours, after which they will be buried by the lodge.

A Washington despatch says that there is some talk in naval circles there of another court of inquiry to review the work of the Greely Arctic exploring party and of the various relief expeditions. It is argued that now Lieut. Greely and other survivors

of his party can be called as witnesses, and it is possible for an exhaustive inquiry to be made on every point.

The total expense of the Greely relief expedition is estimated by officials of the Navy Department at about \$700,000. The original estimate was \$500,000. Of the amount expended, \$187,553 was for the purchase and repair of the steamer *Bear*, \$171,165 for the purchase and repair of the *Thetis*, \$250,000 for supplies, \$25,000 for bringing the vessels to New York, \$25,000 for instruments to be used in making observations, \$15,175 for the repairs made to the *Alert*, \$21,000 for the transport *Loch Garry*, and \$15,000 for coal. It is believed that in disposing of the vessels the Government will secure an amount about equal to the sum paid for them. A large quantity of the provisions is suitable for Navy use, and will be turned over to the service.

The British steamer *Loch Garry*, chartered by the U. S. Government as a coal convoy for the Greely Relief Expedition, arrived at New York July 26th from St. Johns, N. F. She left the latter place July 21st, and experienced nasty weather all the way down. The vessel will have any defects suffered during the Arctic cruise made good at the Navy-yard at the expense of the Government. Ensign W. F. Chambers, who directed the movements of the *Loch Garry* during the search, and also returned to New York on her, said to a reporter, "that he had seen Greely eight days after his rescue, and the poor fellow was very much emaciated and did not look as if he weighed more than a hundred pounds. His face was very much tanned. The men all craved for food, and rather complained because they were not given enough to eat. But the whole question of food and medicine was left to the doctor, and he handled his patients very delicately. Their craving for food was over long before they got to St. Johns. Poor Corporal Ellison, who had his feet amputated, suffered terribly before he died, but nothing could save him. All the survivors have gained in flesh; but their muscles are still flaccid, and they do not seem to be able to use their legs freely. In fact Greely was troubled with a slight hemorrhage of the lungs when he went to the North, and this has completely disappeared."

He left the Greely party very much improved and looking well. When asked how Greely seemed to regard the results of his expedition aside from the loss of life, Ensign Chambers said: "He thinks it was a magnificent success. All his records and instruments are with the fleet, and there is a tremendous amount of valuable scientific information in the records. I hadn't a chance to talk with Greely much, he was so bothered with questions. I know that he left hundreds of specimens for museums boxed up at Fort Conger. Greely never should have left Fort Conger; although, of course, he did not know that relief was on its way to him. They had plenty of provisions and were in a splendid game country. Why just think of it, they actually had tame musk oxen so that they would feed out of the hand."

In regard to the experience of the *Loch Garry* during the Arctic voyage, Ensign Chambers said: "We left St. Johns on May 12 and got to Godhavn, or 'Lively,' as the whalers called it, on May 22. There was no delay in getting to Upernivik, which was reached on May 29. It was one of the great points of the expedition that the *Loch Garry* got to Upernivik so soon, for it enabled Commander Schley to start out the *Thetis* and *Bear* together, with their bunkers full of coal. I saw nothing in the Arctic country which I had not previously read of. In fact, Arctic literature has pretty much exhausted the subject. Of course, I saw a tremendous amount of ice. I have sketched some of the bergs which the water carved into fantastic faces, castles, flower vases and cathedrals. They floated past us in processions, and formed at times a grand sight."

"When off Hare Island we got jammed in the ice. The *Thetis* and the *Arctic*, a splendid whaler, got through, but we were left behind. We were delayed very much by ice and fog. Just before that the *Thetis* had got jammed in a floe and the *Loch Garry* tried to pull her out. The hawsers snapped and we got nipped ourselves. Then we got out the torpedoes and ice saws to make a clearance in the floe, but the *Loch Garry* had meanwhile got up steam and backed out. At one time we cut a square ice dock in the floating mass and put both of the vessels in it. After the *Thetis* parted from us, in company with the big whaling vessel, we did not see her again until we met in Melville Bay on June 30, when all the survivors were on board."

Ensign Chambers said he had three bags of letters from the fleet. He also carried the detailed report of Commander Schley to the Secretary of the Navy. Fifteen plates of the *Loch Garry* were cracked and some of her frame timbers were started. It would take a few days to repair her, and then her British captain and crew would take her away. The Ensign showed the reporter a photograph of all the officers of the relief fleet, with the rescued party seated in their midst. In the picture Major Greely and his men looked in good condition. The officer also exhibited sketches of several natives, which he made at Upernivik, one of them being of a girl, who looked like a fat Chinese laundryman. All the girls were represented as wearing trousers. The Ensign assured the reporter that this was the height of fashion in Greenland.

As the reporter was leaving the ship he asked one of the British sailors how they liked the company of the American tars.

"Well," he replied, "we liked them first rate, but they had the best of us. They were dressed in heavy furs from head to foot, but we wore the clothes you see upon us now, and the thermometer sometimes forty below zero. D—n it! we were not fitted out at all. We had nothing but our own duds on, and we had to wear paper collars."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the interesting report on the "Electric Lighting of the U. S. steamer *Albatross*, Dec. 31, 1883," by Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird, U. S. Navy, which formed a part of Vol. 4 of the Bulletin of the Fish Commission.

"The Sanitary Engineer" for 1884 contains an excellent article by Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., on "The Principles of Ventilation and Heating, and Their Practical Application."

No. 76 of Van Nostrand's Science Series contains a paper entitled, "Modern Reproductive Graphic Processes," prepared by Lieut. James S. Pettit, U. S. A., as a basis for elementary instruction in the Department of Drawing for the United States Military Academy. Among the processes described are the Albotype, aquatint, autograph, blue paper, carbon, photography, engraving, etching, heliogravure, oleography, stereotyping, etc. It is a valuable little manual.

Gen. Jas. B. Fry, U. S. A., has written a work on "Operations of the Army under Buell and the Buell Commission," which will shortly be published by D. Van Nostrand, New York.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., July 24, 1884.

Publishes the Act, approved July 5, 1884, making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. By this Act is created the Missouri River Commission to consist of five members, three from the Corps of Engineers of the Army and two from civil life, one of whom at least shall be a civil Engineer. One of the Commissioners appointed from the Corps of Engineers to be president of the Commission. The Commissioners appointed from the Corps of Engineers are to receive no other pay or compensation than is allowed them by law, and the other two Commissioners receive pay at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, out of any money appropriated for the Missouri River; and all said Commissioners are to remain in office subject to removal by the President of the U. S.

The duty of the Commission is to superintend and direct such improvement of the Missouri River and to carry into execution such plans for the improvement of the navigation of said river from its mouth to its headwaters as may now be devised and in progress, and to continue and complete such surveys as may now be in progress, and to make such additional surveys, examinations, and investigations, topographical, hydrographical, and hydrometrical and to consider, devise, and mature such additional plan or plans, and all such estimates as may be deemed necessary and best, to obtain and maintain a channel and depth of water of said river sufficient for the purposes of commerce and navigation, etc.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., July 25, 1884.

Publishes form No. 35, Quartermaster's Department, to be substituted for that published in the Regulations (pages 679 and 680).

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., July 26, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1958 of the Regulations, as published in G. O. 29, of 1883, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

1958. Whenever it shall become necessary, at a post remote from any public depository, to send to the chief quartermaster or to the chief commissary of subsistence of a department, or to the nearest public depository, the quartermaster's or subsistence funds that have accumulated at the post, they may be transported by express, if there be no other safe way of sending them. Application for the authority of the department commander for such transportation will be made by or through the chief quartermaster or the chief commissary of subsistence of the department, as the case may be, and when authorized by the department commander it will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are provided in pars. 1717 and 1958 of the Regulations for funds of the Pay Department.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., July 28, 1884.

Publishes a proclamation of the President of the U. S., under the Act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations, directing the following military reservations or portions of the military reservations to be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, they having become useless for military purposes:

Bols Blanc Island, Mich.; Fort Butler, N. M.; Camp Cady, Cal.; Fort Crittenden, Utah; Camp Crittenden, Ariz.; Coal Reservation, Sulphur Creek, Wyo.; Fort Fetterman, Wyo.; Camp Godwin, Ariz.; Old Camp Grant, Ariz.; Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; Camp Independence, Cal.; Island on Missouri River, Mo.; Fort McKee, N. M.; Fort Randall, Dak.; that portion of the reserve north of the Missouri River not already confirmed to settlers under the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1874; Fort Rice, Dak.; Rush Lake Valley, Utah; Fort Sedgwick, Colo. and Neb.; Camp Sheridan, Neb.; Fort Stollacomb, Washington; Camp Three Forks Owyhee, Idaho; Fort Verde (garden tract), Ariz.; Whipple Barracks (timber reservation), Ariz.; Fort Wilkins, Mich.; Fort Wallace, Kan.; Fort Lyon (old), Colo.; Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colo.; Camp on White River, Colo.; Fort Thornburgh, Utah; Fort Yuma, Cal.; Fort Sullivan, Me.; Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., such portions of sections nine, ten, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, and the north halves of sections twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, township forty-eight north, of range nine west of the New Mexico principal meridian, Colorado, as were embraced in the military reservation of the Uncompahgre Cantonment declared by the Executive Order dated March 13, 1884.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., July 29, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in order to make use of the large stock of trousers on hand, of the discarded sizes from one to five, the officers of the Q. M. Dept. will continue their issue, both made and unmade, upon all estimates until the supply is exhausted.

The same rule will govern the issue of the boots and shoes made with brass screws, now on hand.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 82, H. Q. A., July 30, 1884.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2212 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 100, of 1882, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2212. Any officer of the Army, on his certificate that they are for his personal or family use, or for an officers' mess of which he is caterer, may purchase from the Subsistence Department any articles denominated "subsistence stores," except forage for beef cattle, paying cash therefor, on delivery, at cost price. An enlisted man may, on a written permit designating the quantities and approved by the commanding officers of his company and of the post, make similar purchases for cash at the same rates. A company, detachment, or hospital may make like purchases at the same rates, upon the certificate of the officer commanding the company or detachment, or in charge of the hospital, that the stores are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, or hospital. The sales to officers for their personal or family use will be reported on the abstract of sales to officers (Form No. 49); those to enlisted men, and to companies, detachments, and hospitals, on the abstract of sales to enlisted men (Form No. 43). The commanding officer will compare the certificates and permits with the commissary's abstracts of sales (Forms Nos. 40 and 45), and if correct, will so certify on the abstracts.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2213 of the

Regulations is revoked, and Form No. 47 of the Subsistence Department is discontinued.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 83, H. Q. A., July 31, 1884.

The following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By the President of the United States of America.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is alleged that certain persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon the lands of what is known as the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory, which Territory is designated, recognized, and described by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the Executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is subject to occupation by Indian tribes only;

And whereas the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found in said Indian Territory without express permission of the Interior Department:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes in said Territory, and that settlers may not be induced to go into a country at great expense to themselves where they cannot be allowed to remain, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who do so offend, that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the proper officers of the Interior Department, and, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to remove all such intruders from the said Indian Territory.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

By the President:  
FRED'K T. FREELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR, H. Q. A., July 25, 1884.

Officers of the Army are informed that the black leather belt prescribed by par. 2689 of the Regulations is now manufactured by the Ordnance Department, and can be purchased by officers at two dollars and fifty cents each.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 22, 1884.

Directs that "figure of merit" be given hereafter at the foot of the monthly report, form 80d, as follows:

Sharpshooters.....	200 =	.....
Marksmen.....	100 =	.....
1st Class.....	60 =	.....
2d Class.....	30 =	.....
3d Class.....	10 =	.....
Present, but not firing during current target year.....	0 =	.....

Divide the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number in the above six classes, the result will be the figure of merit.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 26, 1884.

Fixes the number of draft and pack animals and apportionment of means of transportation at posts—including their sub-posts—and camps, in the Dept. of Texas.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 15, 1884.

The Post Adjutant at Forts Canby, Spokane, Townsend, and Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., will perform the duties of Recruiting Officer at their respective posts, and G. O. 5, Dept. of the Columbia, series of 1882, is modified accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Miles:  
OSCAR F. LONG, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 24, 1884.

Announces the result of target practice in the Dept. for the month of May, 1884.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

During the suspension from duty of the Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., Col. Guido N. Lieber, Asst. Judge Advocate Gen., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate General and perform his duties (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

## QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. John W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., upon being relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., will repair to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., to relieve Capt. W. P. Martin, military storekeeper, of his duties in charge of the clothing and issuing depot at St. Louis. Capt. Pullman will report by letter upon his arrival at St. Louis to the Adjt. Gen. and to the Q. M. Gen. (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Par. 8, S. O. 172, July 24, 1884, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, Asst. Q. M., is modified so as to direct him, upon being relieved by Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., of his duties at St. Louis, Mo., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Santa Fe, N. M., as District and Disbursing Q. M. for transportation at that place (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will report for duty as Chief Q. M. of the District of New Mexico, and as Depot and Post Q. M. at Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 148, July 22, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect soon after Aug. 1, 1884, is granted Major Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergeant Charles Pfahler will proceed from Fort Douglas to Fort Keogh, Montana, and report for duty at that post (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, will grant a furlough for six months to Commissary Sergt. David Jones, at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., to take effect from Aug. 10, 1884 (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles F. Egan, O. B., is relieved from duty as

Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dept. Arizona, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Egan is entitled to, and has, the thanks of the Dept. Comdr. for the eminently satisfactory manner in which the responsible duties of his Dept. have been performed during the period of nearly eight years which they have been under his charge in Arizona. Capt. John F. Weston, O. B., is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 14, July 19, Dept. Arizona.)

Capt. S. T. Oshing, Chief Commissary, will proceed to Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, Camp Pena Colorado, Fort Davis, and Camp Rice, Texas, upon public business (S. O. 91, July 22, D. Texas.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Chief Commissary, will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., on public business (S. O. 101, July 11, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S., is detailed to inspect at Saint Louis, Mo., certain Indian supplies (S. O. 83, July 25, Div. Mo.)

Major John W. Barriger, O. S., is detailed to inspect Indian supplies at Chicago (S. O. 83, July 25, Div. Mo.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Wm. Arthur, Paym., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 154, July 30, D. East.)

## ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., for the purpose of re-establishing the boundary lines of the Military Reservation at that post (S. O. 148, July 22, Dept. Mo.)

The following named officers, members of the Board of Engrs., for fortifications and for river and harbor improvements, will visit the works of fortification in Boston Harbor, on duty connected with studies for the defence of that harbor: Col. James C. Duane, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Abbot and Cyrus B. Comstock (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

In G. O. 13, of July 23, Gen. Newton invites attention of officers of the Corps of Engineers to certain sections of the Act, approved July 5, 1884, making appropriation for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and directs them to prepare and submit, for the information of the Secretary of War, full and detailed reports covering all facts that may be necessary, to enable the Secretary to comply with the terms of the sections of the Act quoted.

Ordnance Sergeant Edward Doyle, now at Fort Snelling, will proceed to Fort Macon, N. C., and relieve Ord. Sergeant Adolph Smith, reporting arrival by letter to Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, O. E. Ord. Sergt. Smith will then proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report for duty at that post (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Coady, now at Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed, Oct. 1, 1884, to Fort Pulaski, Ga., and relieve Ord. Sergt. John H. Martins, who will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report for duty. Ord. Sergt. Cornelius Kelly, now at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed, Oct. 1, 1884, to Fort Pike, and relieve Ord. Sergt. Thomas Conroy, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report for duty (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Surg. Gen., Major D. L. Huntington, Surg., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Surg. Gen. and perform his duties (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Col. John F. Head, Surg., will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Portsmouth, N. H., to meet the party of 1st Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely, 5th Cav., on their arrival at that place, and to consent upon the proper course to be pursued with a view to the entire restoration to health of Lieut. Greely and the men of his command (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1884, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley, Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. 91, July 22, D. Texas.)

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Joseph P. Wright, Surg., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)

At his own request, the contract of A. A. Surg. J. H. Laay is annulled, to take effect July 30, 1884 (S. O. 150, July 24, Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. Walter Reed is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will report for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Asst. Surg. Henry McEldey, who will comply with S. O. 165, c. s., from H. Q. A. (S. O. 62, July 22, D. Platte.)

Asst. Surg. Robert B. Benham will report to the C. O., Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (S. O. 90, July 19, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. R. L. Robertson, now at Fort Brown, will, on arrival of Asst. Surg. Benham, return to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 90, July 19, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas is relieved from further duty in this Dept. (S. O. 90, July 19, D. Texas.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence between Aug. 15 and 30, is granted Asst. Surg. Chas. M. Gandy, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 154, July 30, D. East.)

So much of S. O. 165, July 16, as directs Capt. Henry McEldey, Asst. Surg., to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty, is revoked, and he will immediately report in person to the Surg. Gen. of the Army for duty connected with the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, reporting by letter to Major Stephen O. Lyford, Ord. Dept., chairman of the Board on U. S. Executive Department (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward John C. Evans, late private, Co. A, 14th Inf., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. T., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Frank D. Carskaddon was discharged at Fort Shaw, M. T., July 16, 1884, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Hospital Steward Carlos H. Howard, Fort Mojave, A. T., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

Upon return of Hospital Steward Joseph Martin to Fort McIntosh from furlough, Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon will proceed to Camp near Langtry, Tex. (S. O. 92, July 24, D. Texas.)

Hospital Steward R. C. Van Dorn will report to the C. O., Fort Davis, Tex., for duty (S. O. 92, July 24, D. Texas.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Winfield Scott is assigned to duty at Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 105, July 17, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 20, 1884, is granted Post Chaplain John D. Parker, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 85, July 30, Div. Mo.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, S. C., will repair from San Diego to Washington, and report for duty to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)



## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 26, 1884:

Troop L, 6th Cavalry, to Fort Craig, N. M.  
Troop I, 10th Cavalry, to Camp Rice, Tex.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

2d Lieut. J. G. Galbraith will proceed to join his troop at Fort Ellis, Mont. (S. O. 100, July 9, D. Columbia.)  
Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. S. G. Whipple, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 84, July 18, D. Cal.)

## 2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Major James S. Brisson is relieved from duty at Boise Barracks, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and assume temporary command of his regiment and that post (S. O. 99, July 8, D. Columbia.)

Major Eugene M. Baker will proceed to Boise Barracks, I. T., and assume temporary command of that post (S. O. 99, July 8, D. Columbia.)

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on clothing for which 1st Lieut. D. C. Pearson, A. A. Q. M., is accountable, and on cavalry horses for which Capt. E. L. Higgins is accountable (S. O. 100, July 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. E. L. Higgins, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 103, July 14, D. Columbia.)

Major D. S. Gordon is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers instituted by S. O. 90, and Major Eugene M. Baker is detailed as member in his stead (S. O. 104, July 16, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. D. L. Brainard and Private Julius Frederick, Troop L, are transferred to the Signal Corps, to take effect Aug. 1, 1884 (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect July 19, is granted Capt. Gerald Russell (S. O. 62, July 18, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. D. H. Boughton is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Heard is appointed in his stead (S. O. 63, July 21, D. Ariz.)

## 4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to the 4th Cav. (S. O. July 29, H. Q. A.)

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The leave of absence granted Major John J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is extended to Sept. 1, 1884 (S. O. 84, July 26, Div. M.)

## 6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

The post of Fort Cummings, N. M., being discontinued, Troop L will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., there taking station temporarily, until such time as quarters can be furnished at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 57, July 22, D. N. M.)

Col. E. A. Carr is appointed a special inspector, to examine and report upon all horses belonging to his regiment, reported as unfit for further service (S. O. 149, July 23, Dept. M.)

Major David Perry will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Lewis, Colo., for temporary duty in the field (S. O. 59, July 25, D. N. M.)

Private C. C. Ames, Troop C, is appointed regimental sergeant-major; Corp. Max Simon, Troop H, is promoted sergeant; Private R. E. Smith, Troop H, is appointed corporal; Corp. Jos. Manning, Troop E, is promoted sergeant, and Private C. N. Meyer, Troop E, is appointed corporal.

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum is appointed J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 92, July 24, D. Tex.)

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Q. M. Sergt. Richard Anderson, recently appointed from Troop B, will proceed to the Headquarters of the regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 151, July 25, Dept. M.)

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

The journey performed by Capt. J. W. MacMurray, from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Canby, W. T., and return, between June 25 and 27, was under the verbal instructions of the Dept. Commander (S. O. 105, July 17, D. Columbia.)

## 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice, St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 33, July 28, Div. A.)

## 5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

War Department, July 30, 1884.—During the absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., Acting Signal Officer, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties.—ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Private Chas. E. Green, Bat. K, is appointed corporal, to date from July 1, 1884.

## 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Adj. T., will take charge of certain prisoners, and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 63, July 18, D. Ariz.)

Capt. F. E. Pierce and 1st Lieut. L. P. Brant are selected to attend the annual Department competition in rifle firing at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 63, July 21, D. Ariz.)

## 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, on leave of absence in New York, will report for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, A. D. C., is relieved from the further operation of S. O. 143, Dept. Columbia, series of 1883 (S. O. 101, July 11, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. James M. Arrasmith will rejoin his station, Fort Cour d'Alene (S. O. 69, July 17, Div. P.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. John Huerst, Co. C (S. O. 102, July 12, D. Columbia.)

## 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Forty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 5th Inf. (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)

## 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Sergt. Patrick Collins, Co. C, is detailed as scorer and marker in the Department rifle competition (S. O. 62, July 22, D. Platte.)

## 8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Capt. Gordon Winslow and 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson will report to the O. O. Fort McDermitt, Nev., for Court-martial duty (S. O. 85, July 23, D. Cal.)

## 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Private Francis Long, Co. F, is transferred to the Signal Corps, to take effect Aug. 1, 1884 (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

## 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, with his company (K), will proceed from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and on arrival Capt. Hampson will assume command of the post (S. O. 148, July 22, Dept. M.)

The company of the 10th Inf. at Fort Union, N. M., designated by the O. O. of the post, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 148, July 22, Dept. M.)

## 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)  
Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 11th Inf.

## 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 151, July 25, D. East.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 152, July 26, D. East.)

## 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Col. L. P. Bradley, District Commander, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Bayard, N. M., on public business (S. O. 57, July 22, D. N. M.)

## 14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Orders 142, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., directing 1st Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., to relieve Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., as Post Commissary, and Capt. W. S. Patton, A. Q. M., as Post Quartermaster, are confirmed (S. O. 100, July 9, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Albert Austin will proceed to Boise Barracks, I. T., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 100, July 9, D. Columbia.)

Major W. F. Drum is appointed special inspector on ordnance and ordnance stores for which 1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer Officer, is accountable (S. O. 103, July 14, D. Columbia.)

The Vancouver Independent, referring to the arrival of the regiment in the Department of the Columbia for duty, says: From this regiment came such officers as Chas. F. Stone, its first Colonel, until recently chief of staff to the Khedive in Egypt, and at present Chief Engineer, N. Y. Harbor. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg. Gen. George Sykes, Gen. George Crook, Gen. John H. King (retired), Gen. Charles S. Lovell, deceased, Gen. John E. Smith (retired). Its present Colonel, Gen. L. C. Hunt, was its Major in 1863. Besides its brilliant record during the war of the Rebellion, in which it contributed two thousand officers and men killed and wounded, some portion of it has been almost continuously engaged in scouting or operations against Indians, either in Arizona against the Apaches, or in Idaho against the Crows and Blackfeet, Wyoming against the Sioux, Arapahoes, or Cheyennes, or against the White River and other Utes.

The headquarters of the regiment were at Vancouver Barracks for a short time in 1866, and removed hence to Fort Yuma, from there they went for a short time to Nashville, thence to the upper Missouri against the Sioux, then to Fort Laramie, then to Utah, then to the country of the White River Utes, then to Sidney, and finally back to Vancouver, where the officers and men hope to remain as long as may be for the good of the service, to become acquainted with the people, and to identify themselves with the interests of the country.

## 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Forty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Randall, D. T., for assignment to Cos. A, C, D, and H (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)

## 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Lieut.-Col. O. H. Moore will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 17th Inf.

## 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. J. G. Leefe, and Sergt. A. White, Co. A, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and report to 2d Lieut. M. Nichols, 16th Inf., J. A. of the G. C.-M., as witnesses in the case of Private Thos. D. Stiles, Co. A, 19th Inf. (S. O. 91, July 22, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, Fort Ringgold, Tex., to commence between Aug. 5 and 10, 1884 (S. O. 83, July 25, Div. M.)

Lieut. H. L. Roberts is relieved as J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 92, July 24, D. Tex.)

Par. 7, S. O. 170, July 23, 1884, H. Q. A., is amended to read as follows: Capt. George F. Towle, now on leave of absence at New Castle, N. H., will report in person at the expiration of his leave to the O. O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty at that post (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

## 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. A, will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with permission to delay fifteen days en route (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

## 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Upon arrival of Co. H, 14th Inf., at Fort Klamath, Ore., the detachment of the 21st Inf. will be sent to the Dept. of Platte, under charge of 2d Lieut. E. H. Brooks (S. O. 101, July 11, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., will proceed to Sidney Barracks, Neb., with his detachment (S. O. 69, July 17, Div. P.)

The Subsistence Dept. will furnish travel-rations for a detachment of ten men en route to the Dept. of Platte under 1st Lieut. Willie Wittich (S. O. 71, July 22, Div. P.)

Private Hill, of Capt. Evan Miles's company, was killed the day after the regiment reached Fort Sidney, by being accidentally run over by the cars. The regiment was so unfortunate as to lose two of its best men during the removal.

## 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Colonel Black has done honor to the memory of the gallant Lieutenant Lockwood, of the Greely Expedition, in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY,  
FORT WAYNE, MICH., July 25, 1884.]

Orders 46.

Another name is added to the list of our honored dead. The official announcement is received from the War Department of the death of 1st Lieutenant James B. Lockwood, at Camp Clay, near Cape Sabine, Smith's Sound, Arctic regions, April 9, 1884. He was assigned to this regiment as 2d Lieutenant October 1, 1873, and promoted 1st Lieutenant March 15, 1883. He served with distinction throughout Arizona, Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory and Colorado, always performing with zeal and thoroughness the various and complex duties that usually fall to the lot of the young officer. In 1881 he turned from the arduous duties and savage warfare of frontier life to face still greater hardship and danger, and finally to lay down his life in those frozen and inhospitable regions which had proved the sepulchre of so many heroes before him.

Lieutenant Lockwood was a young officer of great promise in his profession—of a noble and exalted character, his fine mind tended constantly to the investigation of scientific truths. When the privations, the sufferings and the achievements of the "Lady Franklin Bay Expedition" are fully related higher authority will doubtless pay a more fitting tribute to the worth, the fortitude and the matchless courage of an officer who, in Arctic exploration, has carried the American flag to a point in advance of that of any other nation.

His reward is an imperishable fame, which he sought with even greater resolution than leads the soldier to the cannon's mouth. The pleasant smile and manly form of our comrade are lost to us forever, but his name and memory will be always green in our hearts.

Officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Black: PATRICK T. BRODMICK,  
1st Lieut. and Adj. 23d Infantry.

Private Charles Ressler, Co. F, was appointed corporal July 14, 1884.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 26, 1884.

## PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Edmund K. Russell, 1st Artillery, to be Captain, July 9, 1884, vice Ward, who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieutenant Frederick Marsh, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 9, 1884, vice Russell, promoted.

2d Lieutenant J. Rozier Claggett, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 9, 1884, vice Lockwood, deceased (instead of June 9, 1884, as announced in list of July 14, 1884).

2d Lieutenant Lea Febiger, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 9, 1884, vice Claggett, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave of absence until Aug. 28 is, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Cadet John K. Cree, 1st Class (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., July 14. Detail: Capt. Henry C. Co k, 2d Inf.; Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav.; Capt. Samuel McKeever and James Miller, 1st Lieuts. James Ulio, Horace B. Sarson, John Kinzie, and W. J. Turner, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 99, July 8, D. Columbia.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., July 22. Detail: Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin and Capt. H. W. Weasells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. D. M. Scott and 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, R. Q. M. 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. O. Barrows, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj. 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 61, July 17, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 4. Detail: Capt. Arthur Morris and J. W. Roder, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. William Ennis, S. W. Taylor, and Clarence Deems, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Springett, 4th Art. and 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 154, July 30, D. East.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 5. Detail: Capt. E. C. Woodruff and H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson and Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieuts. M. F. Waltz and W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 155, July 31, D. East.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Kaufman, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav., will assemble at Camp Del Rio, Tex., July 23, to determine the quantity of hay actually on hand at Camp Del Rio on July 1, 1884 (S. O. 90, July 19, D. Tex.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Thos. G. Baylor, Ord. Dept.; Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engrs.; Major William H. King, Corps of Engrs.; Major George W. McKee, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., and 1st Capt. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engrs., is appointed for the purpose of determining, as required by the following provisions of "An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence," etc., approved July 5, 1884, "the various calibres, lengths of bore, greatest and least admissible weights of guns for each calibre, together with the greatest and least weights of projectiles for each calibre of all the various calibres required for the service, together with the number of each calibre of gun required." The Board will be assembled on the call of the president thereof, and will make its report to the Secretary of War (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the President, an Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur; Col. El ell S. Otis, 20th Inf.; Major Bennett A. Clements, Surg.; Major James F. Martin, A. A. G., and Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, Surg. The Comd. General Dept. of Missouri will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at the Quartermaster's Depot, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, to report upon the damaged condition of quartermaster's stores. Detail: Lieut. Col. Alex. Piper, 1st Art.; Capt. G. A. Hull, M. S. K., and 2d Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st Art. (S. O. 70, July 19, Div. P.)

A Board of Survey will assemble at the San Francisco Subsistence Depot, July 25, to examine a lot of subsistence stores in a damaged condition. Detail: Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M.; Capt. G. A. Hull, M. S. K., and 1st Lieut. W. L. Fitcher, 8th Inf. (S. O. 71, July 22, Div. P.)



**Horses and Mules.**—Gen. Sheridan has directed that unserviceable horses and mules on hand at military posts be sold in the usual way, "so that the cost of keeping them may be stopped at an early day."

**English Walking Shoes.**—Upon the question as to whether the English walking shoes issued by the Quartermaster's Department for trial, Nov. 18, 1883, were intended to be charged against the soldier or not, the Quartermaster General reports that the shoes are part of a number sent to the Department of California for trial, and consequently come under the decision of the War Department of May 19, 1884, regarding the issue of shoes for experimental purposes (Letter A. G. O., July 10, 1884.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of Dakota.**—A despatch of July 24 from Fort Keogh, advertising to trouble among the Cheyenne Indians in that country, says: They have been taking care of themselves without help from outsiders since the day Gen. Miles established them on the Rosebud, and would have succeeded very well had the cattlemen kept out of the country and left them alone. The duties of Indian Agent have been well performed by Capt. E. P. Ewers, 6th Infantry, who has had a sort of supervision over them since they began cultivating the soil in 1879. The Captain encouraged the red men to look out for themselves, and supplied them temporarily with seeds, wagons, plows, hoes, and a few other farming tools, until they were able to buy their own outfits. All went well until the cattlemen began to crowd them. Capt. Ewers and Indian Agent Barr, accompanied by a small detachment of soldiers and a few Indian scouts, leave to-day for the main camp of the Cheyennes, on the Rosebud. All of the other camps on the Rosebud, Tongue, Powder, and Mispah Rivers will be visited and a thorough investigation made of the existing trouble between the cattlemen and the Indians.

**Department of the Missouri.**—A representative of the Interior Dept. arrived at Caldwell July 25 and formally notified Capt. Paine and his followers that they must leave Indian Territory immediately. They refused to go, and Gen. Hatch was called upon to remove them, which he was to do on Monday of this week. He will burn or otherwise destroy all improvements made on Cherokee lands by the "Boomers," and will arrest all offenders and turn them over to the United States Marshal, to be taken to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial.

General Augur has directed enlisted men to report at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with Department rifle competition, to 1st Lieut. W. O. Manning, 23d Infantry, inspector of rifle practice. One sergeant and five privates for guard and fatigue and one trumpeter (mounted); one non-commissioned officer or private, as clerk to statistical officer; eight intelligent men for scorers and spotters and two privates for cooks; two men suitable to operate telephone and eight privates for markers, one sergeant, for quartermaster-sergeant of camp, and one intelligent man to operate anemometer.

Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, has been ordered to temporary duty in the field, and will command the two troops of 6th Cavalry in the field near Mitchell's ranch, Utah, they being the same troops engaged in the recent fight with Indians in that vicinity, with Captain Perrine commanding.

**Department of Texas.**—A circular published by General Stanley states from April 1 to June 30, 1884, there have been 33 deserters from the 8th Cavalry, 7 from the 10th Cavalry, 5 from Light Battery F, 3d Art'y., 14 from the 16th Infantry, and 14 from the 19th Infantry—72 in all.

**Department of Arizona.**—The War Department received on Wednesday a telegram from Tombstone stating that yellow fever is spreading rapidly in Sonora, Mexico, and asking whether rigid quarantine could not be established at once at Nogales, on the border. The despatch was referred to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service, who replied that he appointed a quarantine inspector at Nogales July 1, and would telegraph him to exercise great vigilance.

**Department of the Columbia.**—General Miles has directed the Post Adjutant at Forts Canby, Spokane, Townsend and Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to perform the duties of recruiting officer at their respective posts.

**Department of the East.**—A correspondent at Camp Virginia, Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, writes: "Everything here is progressing swimmingly although the weather is not exactly all that could be desired. General Ayres keeps us pretty busy, but taking the encampment all in all it is much to be preferred to Gettysburg, although in the opinion of some that may not be very high praise."

#### FIRE AT FORT CUMMINGS, N. M.

A FIRE occurred at this post July 18, concerning which Capt. Overton, the post commander, has written the following letter:

JULY 18.

A. A. General, District of New Mexico:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the traders establishment at this post was entirely consumed by fire at about 3 A. M. this day. Owing to the splendid conduct of Assistant Surgeon A. W. Taylor, U. S. Army; 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cavalry, and the enlisted men of Troop L, 6th Cavalry, the only damage done to the post was the destruction of a part of the bake house, though the fire was in close proximity of the hay stack, the workshops, and large quantities of public property. Very respectfully, etc.,

G. E. Overton, Captain 6th Cavalry.

Capt. Overton has also expressed in a post order to the officers named and to Troop L his sincere thanks for the energy, zeal, and discipline they displayed on the occasion referred to, and announced the whole in a post order.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

JULY 22

The Fort Base Ball Club played two interesting games recently, one at Topeka, July 19, and the other at Kansas City, July 20. The game at Topeka was a close and exciting one, but the Fort nine, who played somewhat loose, were defeated by a score of 5 to 4. They made it up, however, the following day when playing at Kansas City, defeating their opponents by a score of 17 to 11. The Fort nine consists of Messrs. Brower, Gough, West, Leary, Sears, Conlan, McCabe, Cerner and Sherman. Col. Otis and Adj. Rodman

encourage athletics by every means in their power consistent with military requirement, and the Fort nine are under many obligations to them for their kindness and interest.

#### THE FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL.

UNDER Colonel Otis's recent orders the members of the 1st Class have executed a system of reconnaissances and surveys on the portion of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation lying west of the Missouri River.

The class for the purpose was divided into working parties and assigned to districts as follows: To the first district—Lieuts. J. A. Baldwin, 8th Inf., W. E. Almy, 5th Cav., and F. B. Andrews, 4th Inf. To the second district—Lieuts. T. A. Toney, 6th Cav., J. D. Mann, 7th Cav., and L. H. Strother, 1st Inf. To the third district—Lieuts. A. C. Ducat, jr., 3d Cav., J. A. Irons, 20th Inf., and J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf. To the fourth district—Lieuts. R. D. Read, jr., 10th Cav., and W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav. To the fifth district—Lieuts. C. S. Hall, 15th Inf., and A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.

Directions for the thorough execution of the survey were given by the instructors in topography, Lieuts. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., and J. A. Johnson, 8th Cav. The report of the work done will be submitted on Saturday of this week.

#### INDIAN EDUCATION.

CAPTAIN R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., in a recent letter says: "If you project any course of education for the Indian which does not in the fullest sense kindly invite him to disintegrate his tribes, enter our life and to be of us you will block the way to his salvation. If he is educated in schools with us, and in the grind of our industries, and our life with us, he will be of us, and with us, and that will save him and be the end. All else is conflict. There can be no peace nor exact justice except through equality of individual privilege, and right, and obligation. Separate peoples and languages in one home beget suspicious and antagonisms. Intellectual or physical strength or both decides who shall dominate. Either the Indian must come to us or we go to him. Successful Indian education means destruction of all Indian life and languages. Every reservation hinders and consequently wrongs him. He is now ready for the change, and we must do our part. Seven millions of exotic, savage black men have been Anglicized and incorporated from many languages into one with us. Why daily over two hundred and sixty thousand indigenous savage red men?"

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Mrs. Captain Booth had issued invitations for a lawn fete to be given on the 22d, but on hearing of the death of her cousin, Lieutenant Lockwood, of the Greeley Exploring Expedition, the invitations were recalled. Lieutenant John A. Lockwood, 17th Infantry, is at present visiting his sister, Mrs. Booth, at the barracks.

#### COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Smith Troop "M," 7th Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Snelling for desertion Gen. Terry says: "Witness for the prosecution was interrogated by the Judge Advocate regarding the previous character of the prisoner. This action was a violation of the rule that the prisoner's character cannot be inquired into unless he initiates the inquiry. With that exception, the proceedings and the findings are approved."

#### CASTING A HUGE CANNON.

In the ordnance foundry of the South Boston (Mass.) Iron Works is a large pit which is always used when guns of extraordinary size are to be cast. The pit is about 40 feet deep, is built in a circular form, and the outside is composed of large iron plates riveted together; and as the bottom of the pit is below the water level, every precaution was taken, during construction, to make it absolutely water tight, since the entrance of a small quantity of water during the casting would ruin the work and endanger the mould and pit. Next to the iron plates is a brick wall one foot thick, and inside of which is a thick layer of sand and cement. The floor is of brick and cement; and is still further strengthened by wrought iron grids covered with cement and sand. Over the whole is placed six iron cover an inch thick, and upon this floor the casting rests. Great strength is necessary in these parts, since the gun weighs some one hundred and twenty tons, and the whole load is concentrated upon a space about five feet in diameter.

The mould is prepared in a heavy iron flask that is made in sections, and is held together by bolts through the flanges and clamp fastenings. These sections are built up one upon another, until the mould—placed vertically in the pit—reaches to the surface. This is lined with a thick layer of cement and sand to resist the heat of the melted iron. The cavity in the mould to receive the molten iron is 4 feet 9 inches in diameter at the bottom or breech of the gun, 3 feet 7 inches in diameter at the top or muzzle, and 40 feet long.

The casting is done after the Rodman system—that of cooling from the interior. To illustrate the effect of this, the mass of iron we will suppose to be divided into concentric rings, the inner one of which cools first and contracts, when the second cools, shrinking upon and firmly uniting with the first. The third, fourth, and so on then cool in order. The effect of this, as illustrated in very large guns, is great uniformity of the metal and greatly increased strength, owing to the almost total absence of internal strains and because the pressure arising from an explosion is resisted by the circles formed in the shrinking.

In the guns cast after the old method of cooling from the exterior there was always a quantity of idle metal, so to speak, but by this plan each ring or circle does its part in withstanding the pressure, and the internal strains are so distributed that no part of the iron is subjected to strains in a direction abnormal to those which is assumed when cooling.

When finished, the gun will be 30 feet long, a portion being cut from each end of the casting, 56 inches in diameter at the breech, and the bore will be 12 inches in diameter. It will be a rifled breech-loader, and the method of operating the breech block will be the "interrupted screw system," erroneously called the French method. It will be worth \$28,000—about half the sum that a steel gun would have cost—and, it is calculated, will be able to throw a projectile six miles. *Scientific American.*

THE Soldiers' Monument at Dayton, Ohio, was dedicated on Thursday of this week. It is of granite, 85 feet high. The column is set on a pedestal 40 feet from the ground, is 28 feet in height and weighs 23 tons. It cost \$35,000, and \$10,000 additional were raised for the dedication ceremonies.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. S. B. Luce.**

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., July 7.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert O. Wiltsie. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.**

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, June 6. All well. Expected at New York in September next.

**NIPISIC**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, June 6, 1884. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

**European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.**

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Gibraltar at last accounts. Expected soon to arrive at Southampton England.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. A cable announces her arrival at Southampton, England, July 29.

**KRAESBORG**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable at Trieste, Austria, July 14.

**Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.**

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Will go to San Francisco, Cal., when relieved by the *Pinta*.

**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, July 6, on her cruise South.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, April 19.

**LOCKAWANNA**, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, July 2. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

**MONONGAHELA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. At Mare Island, Cal., at last accounts. Has orders to proceed to Callao, Peru, as soon as ready, and relieve the storeship *Onward*.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickins. Storeship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

**PINTA**, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Mare Island, Cal. Was to sail, Aug. 1, to Sitka, Alaska, as the relief of the *Adams*.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru. Was to sail early in August for Payta.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, May 29, 1884. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.

**Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.**

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

**ALEXANDRIA**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki, Japan, June 14, on her way to Corea.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Shanghai, China, May 31, 1884.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, May 5, 1884. Expected to arrive at Aden about Sept. 10, and at Gibraltar Oct. 20.

**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, June 16.

**MONONGAHEY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, China, June 16. To sail June 19, for Nagasaki, Japan.

**OSSEPIE**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Arrived at Aden, July 19, 1884. All well.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Canton, China, June 14.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. Reported by cable at Gibraltar, Spain, July 13.

**TRENTON**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Nagasaki from Corea June 30.

**Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip O. Johnson.**

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnership ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wiso. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 30, on a cruise.

#### On Special Service.

**ALERT**, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. Left St. John's N. F., July 26, for Portsmouth, N. H. Arrived, Aug. 1.

**ALARM**, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. Ordered to Huntington Bay, L. I., for manoeuvres and target practice. Arrived at New York, July 26.

**BEAR**, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Commanding. Left St. John's, N. F., July 26, for Portsmouth, N. H. Arrived, Aug. 1.

**CONSTELLATION**, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Norman H. Farquhar. On her summer cruise. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.



DALE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. On her summer cruise. At Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. Arrived at New York, July 28.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. Ordered to Huntington Bay, L. I., for manœuvres and target practice.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Ordered to Huntington Bay, L. I., for manœuvres and target practice. Arrived at New York, July 26.

POWHEATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, July 16, and will return soon to the U. S. with the time expired officers and men of the European station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 21.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Arrived at New London, Conn., July 31. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John P. Merry, commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H., at last accounts.

THEIA, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Left St. John's, N. F., July 26, for Portsmouth, N. H. Arrived, Aug. 1.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 36 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander F. M. Green. Returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, July 10, from Newport, R. I.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harold Neilson. Left Norfolk, Va., July 19, for a cruise along the Atlantic coast in search of the sunken schooner before reported as dangerous to navigation. She will go as far north as Massachusetts bay.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTIE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullins.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Bureau of Navigation has begun the publication of an "American Coaster's Nautical Almanac," which will contain, in a compact and convenient form, the ephemeral data of every sort required by navigators along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Besides the astronomical-nautical data, there are lists and descriptions of lighthouses, general information in regard to signals, collision regulations, life-saving precautions, tide-tables, etc.

ADVICES from Havana, July 24, 1884, state that the Spanish war steamer *Concepcion* received on July 1st, from Madrid, its sailing orders, but there being no funds to pay the crew she could not leave. Meanwhile the crew is dying of yellow fever. Up to that day sixteen men had fallen victims, among them two midshipmen, one of whom was the nephew of General Beaumont, the *Segundo Capo*.

CORPORAL Ernest Von Nordheim, of the Marine Corps, committed suicide at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, on Monday morning of this week, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He is said to have come of a good German family and was an exemplary soldier. The cause of the suicide could not be determined.

WILLIAM McDERBY, a ship's writer on the U. S. S. *Vermont*, was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing in the Harlem River, New York.

An officer of the Navy writes us as follows: "In a conversation with Mr. Farren, chief engineer at Bosch's yard, he informed me that he considered the *Chicago's* engines the best of the three and that they would do all the work that is claimed for them. He feels positive on this point and has no hesitation in making this statement. As he is a disinterested party (so far as the design is concerned) it seems to me that his judgment is extremely valuable."

G. C. M. O. 19, 20, 21, Navy Department, publish the proceedings, etc., of the Court-martial in the following cases: 3d Class Apprentice Fred. G. Becking sentenced for theft and desertion to nine months in the Cob Dock; Corp. Frank Harkins, U. S. M. C., sentenced for desertion to one year in the Marine Barracks prison, Brooklyn, and Private Edw. Smith, U. S. M. C., for drunkenness, etc., to one year in the Marine Barracks prison, Boston.

"It is to be hoped," says the N. Y. *Telegram*, "that the Government will reconsider its determination to sell the vessels of the Greely Relief Expedition. The *Bear* and the *Thetis* have proved themselves so admirably adapted to the difficult service for which they were fitted out, that it would be well for the Government to keep them in cases of emergencies. There may be other Arctic explorers to look after in the perilous regions of the North, whose claims for assistance cannot be ignored, and the Navy Department might not find it easy to replace the two vessels which did such gallant work in Smith Sound."

Commodore Stephen B. Luce has been appointed Acting Rear-Admiral during the period he is in command of the North Atlantic Station, and is authorized to hoist the flag and wear the uniform of a Rear-Admiral.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic steamer *Carlie Patterson*, Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., commanding, left Fort Monroe on Wednesday for San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan and Smyth's Sound. Most of the passage in the Atlantic will be made under sail, and she is expected to arrive in San Francisco the latter part of February. It is proposed to stop at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Callao and Panama.

A LETTER has been received at the Treasury Department from Mr. Nelson Cross, who represents the interests of the Government in the \$500,000 supposed to lie in the wreck of the British ship *Hesper* at the bottom of the East River, saying that the work is at a standstill and that Mr. Thomas, the contractor, is unable to proceed with it. Mr. Cross makes a proposition to go on with the work himself on the same terms as the present contractor and without disturbing any

acquired rights. He says there are men of means who believe that the treasure exists, and will assist him to complete the search. It is not likely that any action will be taken on the proposition before the return of Secretary Folger.

The Board of Survey appointed to examine the damages to the transport *Lock Garry*, of the Greely relief expedition, report that the necessary repairs to the vessel will cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and will occupy 10 days. As the contract with the English owners will expire Aug. 5, and any further detention will make necessary payment for a month—about \$7,000—Admiral Nichols has directed that the repairs, if possible, be completed before that time.

MEDICAL Director Edwin Shippen, U. S. N., representing his fellow surgeons in the Navy, has had a beautiful brass tablet, 3½ by 2½ feet, cut by a firm in Philadelphia, for erection in the village church at Culpepper, Va. The tablet takes this form:

JAMES MARKHAM AMBLER,

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. NAVY,

Died on the banks of the Lena River during the memorable retreat of the ship's company of the U. S. Arctic steamer *Jeannette*, in the year 1881.

His sense of duty was stronger than his love of life. In memory of his noble example and heroic death this tablet is erected by the medical officers of the United States Navy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

JULY 26.—Ensign John J. Blandin, to the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Passee Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, to temporary duty Navy-yard, Norfolk, August 1.

JULY 30.—Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade to special duty at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Penn.

AUGUST 1.—Lieutenants George M. Totten, E. W. Bridge and Aaron Ward to special duty at Torpedo Station, August 2, in connection with unextended course of instruction at that institution.

Lieutenant J. B. Milton, as assistant in Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry E. Nichols, to command Pinta.

##### DETACHED.

JULY 30.—Lieutenant J. M. Bowyer has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Wachusett*, Pacific Station July 8, and has been placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 1.—Commander F. M. Green, from command of Nina and ordered to resume duties at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant Commander A. G. Caldwell, from command of Pinta, and ordered to proceed home.

Lieutenant Commander R. D. Hitchcock, from Nina, and ordered to Navy yard, New York.

Lieutenant S. A. Staunton, from the Nina, and ordered to resume duties at Navy Department.

Lieutenant Commander John McGowan, from torpedo instruction, and ordered to Naval rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Morong, from torpedo instruction, and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. Welch and Lieutenants J. N. Hemphill and L. L. Reamey, from torpedo instruction and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants D. D. V. Stuart and E. S. Prime, from torpedo instruction and ordered to the New York Navy yard.

Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, from torpedo instruction and ordered to ordnance-instruction at the Washington Navy yard.

Lieutenant S. W. B. Diehl, from torpedo instruction and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelley, from torpedo instruction and ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, September 1st.

Lieutenant William Winder, from torpedo instruction, ordered to the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Lieutenant Charles M. McCartney, from torpedo instruction, and ordered to the Norfolk, Va. Navy yard.

Ensigns A. C. Almy and Albert N. Wood, from the Nina, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Passee Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon and Assistant Engineer Joseph R. Wilmer, from the Nina, and placed on waiting orders.

##### REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant George T. Edmons to the Pinta have been revoked, and he will be granted leave of absence upon the arrival of the Adams at San Francisco.

##### LEAVE.

Granted to Commander Robley D. Evans for one year from August 1, with permission to leave the United States.

##### PROMOTED.

Commodore S. P. Quackenbush, to be a Rear Admiral; Captain Philip C. Johnson, to be a Commodore; Commander Allen V. Reed, to be a Captain, and Lieutenant William A. Morgan, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from July 23, 1884.

##### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Pay Director James H. Watmough, from July 30, 1884.

##### CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 30, 1884:

William Rupprecht, seaman, July 19, U. S. S. *Independence*, Mare Island, Cal.

Ernest von Nordheim, Corporal, Marine Corps, July 28, Marine Barracks, New York.

William Pope, Corporal, Marine Corps, July 19, U. S. S. *Ranger*, San Francisco, Cal.

##### MARINE CORPS.

Leave granted to Captain J. H. Higbee, for one month, from August 3.

Leave granted Captain E. P. Meeker for thirty days from August 10.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

U. S. FLAGSHIP *TENNESSEE*, (1st Rate), PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23, 1884.

G. O. No. 50.

By direction of the Navy Department I will be relieved from the command of the U. S. Naval force on the North

Atlantic Station by Commodore Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, on Saturday, July 26th, 1884.

The ceremony will take place at 11.00 A. M., on Saturday, and will be in accordance with the U. S. Navy Regulations.

Commanding officers will report on-board the Flagship at 10.30 A. M., in readiness to receive the new Commander-in-Chief.

The uniform to be worn upon this occasion will be special full dress.

G. H. COOPER,  
Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval  
Force on the North Atlantic Station.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

A correspondent writing from Callao, Peru, July 1, 1884, speaking of the U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, says: "The decks of this old ship are worn out, and, in fact, she is worn out all over. I presume she will soon be sent North, in a year or two at any rate. She has been six years in commission already. The *Wachusett* is here and in no better condition, and the old *Onward* made a determined effort to sink at her anchorage a short time since. We gave a reception and regatta on July 4, and Lieut. R. M. G. Brown had general charge of the matter. We expect Admiral Upham next week, and the *Shenandoah* will also be up from Chile. It is expected that the Admiral will hoist his flag on the *Lackawanna*."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL FUNCTION IN PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30, 1884.

THE ceremony attending the transfer of the North Atlantic Station from Admiral Cooper to Acting Rear-Admiral Luce took place on Saturday last in Portsmouth harbor. The ceremony derived unusual éclat from the presence of the Secretary of the Navy and the representatives of a fleet of naval vessels such as is seldom now gathered together under the American flag. At eleven o'clock the flag of Rear Admiral Cooper, floating from the mainmast of the *Tennessee*, was saluted for the last time, and a little blue ball, which had been seen for some minutes at the mizzen mast-head, was broken, and the flag of Commodore and Acting Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce floated to the breeze and was saluted by the seven vessels in the lower harbor.

Meanwhile a group of officers had gathered in the cabin where Admiral Cooper read his order relinquishing command, and followed it with a word of farewell thanking the officers under his command for their co-operation, and expressing his satisfaction with the condition in which he left the squadron. Then Commodore Luce read his orders assuming command, and said a word in response. An informal entertainment followed, during which Admiral Cooper disappeared, returning soon in uniform he had been wearing, and arrayed in "cis." The Secretary of the Navy offered him his arm and escorted him to the side of the vessel, over which he disappeared, having bidden a final good bye to the officers who had gathered to give him a parting greeting. From the *Tennessee* Admiral Cooper went to the house of a friend at Newcastle where he joined Mrs. Cooper, who awaited him.

Interest on the afternoon of Saturday was divided between a hop on board of the *Constellation*, where youth and beauty combined their attractions, and a trip of Mr. Boach's yacht, to which the Secretary of the Navy had invited a number of citizens and naval officers. The hop was from three to seven and was a delightful affair, not only for the younger guests but for their elders, who enjoyed the zest with which their juniors entered into the affair. This was followed by a hop at the Summer Hotel at Portsmouth on Saturday evening, and a still larger affair, given by Admiral C. H. Wells, Commandant of the Navy-yard, and the officers of the station on Tuesday evening. This last was a most brilliant gathering, the presence of summer visitors at Portsmouth as well as so many Navy officers and their families favoring a large attendance.

In the lower harbor are the five vessels of the Atlantic Station, the *Tennessee*, *Alliance*, *Savator*, *Vandalia* and *Pinta*, and the two training ships *Portsmouth* and *James-ton*. At the Navy-yard are the two ordnance ships of the Naval Academy, the *Constellation* and *Dale*, and the *Tallapoosa*, with the Secretary and his party on board. Besides these there are in port the Revenue Cutter *Albatross* and a light-house steamer: so the dignity and power of the nation are as well represented as they well can be at just now.

Preparations are in progress for the reception of Captain Schley and the returned Arctic explorers, Greely and his party, who, it is to be hoped, have not escaped such perils from the inhospitable North to be killed with kindness and attention on their arrival home. Portsmouth has appointed formidable committees, consisting of a committee of 34 on invitations, 35 on reception and 20 on evening exercises. Among the members we notice the following Naval officers: Commr. G. W. Pickering, Captain C. C. Carpenter, Captain R. F. Bradford, Captain G. Frank Towle and Commander T. H. Eastman.

Mrs. Schley is awaiting her husband's arrival as the guest of Commander S. Dana Greene, Equipment Officer at the Yard. The two hotels in town, the Rockingham and Kearsarge, last week reported the following Naval guests present: G. B. Balch, W. C. McGowan, J. H. Chapman, H. E. Drury, J. Bishop, Jr., R. M. Hughes, W. D. Rose, G. C. Stout, R. O. Crisp, R. B. Peck, H. A. Bispham, C. J. MacConnell, J. K. Seymour, R. S. Griffin, R. Wells, C. W. Hazeltine, B. T. Mulligan, R. Wells, Jr., and J. H. Chapman.

The *Yosemite* is pronounced a success. On the measured mile she is reported to have made a small fraction less than 18 miles an hour. Her trip on Saturday was the lower harbor to the Isle of Shoals and back. The run to Appledore from Fort Point was made in twenty three minutes, and the run from the roads to Whalesback in twenty five minutes, against the tide. This is a fast run, but not eighteen miles an hour nor seventeen. About half-past 2 o'clock, Secretary Chandler and Gen. Butler arrived on board the *Tennessee*, and for a short time a lively informal reception was held on the quarter deck, the excursionists generally gathering to greet or be introduced to them, and then Gen. Butler took his departure, three cheers being given him as he went over the side.

Gen. Butler, as the ex-Governor of Massachusetts, was also honored with a Governor's salute from the *Tennessee*.

JULY 31.

To-day the officers and men from the vessels who are to land and take part in the Greely ceremonies made a preliminary landing in admirable style, the weather being favorable. They few manœuvres afterwards conducted on shore, including a passing in review, were witnessed by thousands of delighted spectators. The forces then returned to the ships.

Mrs. Greely, the lieutenant's mother, has formally accepted Secretary Chandler's invitation to be present here. The wife of Commander Schley is already here, and the wife of Lieut. Greely is on the way.



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tysburg Saturday of this week, and it is expected that  
Generals Sheridan and Hancock may visit the encamp-  
ment next week and review the troops. Colonel H. M.  
Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, will be present, officially,  
during the encampment to observe the condition of  
the troops and aid in promoting their efficiency in mili-  
tary duties.

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### 1863 AND 1884.

With the present number, the JOURNAL enters upon  
its twenty-second volume, having with last week's  
issue completed one-and-twenty years, and thereby at-  
tained its majority.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was born in war  
times, and baptized with the spirit of an epoch whose  
influences, we trust, it has never ceased to feel. As we  
turn over its early pages, we are struck with the con-  
trast between those days and the present—a contrast  
not only in the general condition of the country, but  
also and more especially in the thoughts, hopes, fears  
and acts which then made up the life of the people;  
while hardly less remarkable a contrast is presented  
by the progress of the profession of arms, on land and  
sea.

We find in those earlier years frequent expressions of  
regret that the Government had neglected, in peace, to  
prepare for war, and abundant vows and pledges that,  
should the country survive the results of its folly, this  
should never be repeated. Yet how rapidly the lessons  
then taught in this respect have been forgotten!

But as we follow down the annals of the twenty-one  
years, we see how the war itself subverted the interests  
of the country, and was made the means of a mighty  
growth in resources, in nationality and in the brother-  
hood of its people. We see that the great West was  
ready to be opened to civilization, but that every move-  
ment in that direction was fettered by sectional an-  
timosity; whereas, with the end of the war and of the  
cause of the war, free civilization, pioneered by our  
regular Army, spread all over the continent, from the  
Mexican to the Canada line. North and South are now  
united in common interests, and are fast developing a  
common sympathy which is the best justification of  
the policy of reconciliation so promptly adopted by  
Grant and Sherman.

Since those early days, the great trans-continental  
railway system has sprung up, opening our country  
throughout to travel and trade and settlement. Up to  
a very recent period, we find Indian hostilities almost  
constant—wars with the Sioux, Apaches, Cheyennes,  
Modocs, Nez Percés, Bannocks and other tribes form  
mile-stones all along the path of progress, but now the  
problem of Indian civilization seems in a fair way to  
be solved. As to the growth of the country in popula-  
tion, wealth and territory, during the last twenty years,  
we surely need not speak.

In other parts of the world we observe the record of  
not less remarkable changes during the period under  
review. Our neighbor, Mexico, has come out from the

Franco-Austrian domination of Maximilian to republi-  
can freedom. In South America, two great wars,  
among many minor ones, have been fought—that of  
Brazil, Argentine and Paraguay on the Atlantic coast,  
and that of Bolivia, Chili and Peru on the Pacific. Our  
northern neighbor, Canada, has greatly added to her  
commercial and military strength by systems of railways  
and canals, and is now the Dominion. Across the  
ocean we trace the record in these pages of the Austro-  
Prussian war with Denmark, followed by that of  
Prussia and Italy with Austria and her allies, which  
added Moltke to the list of the world's great captains;  
the great war between France and Germany; that of  
Russia with Turkey; and English wars in half a dozen  
portions of Asia and Africa. We find the Second  
Empire disappearing in France, and succeeded by the  
Third Republic; Italy reunited and made a great  
Power; the German empire formed, and hundreds of  
events of only less consequence to the world's history.

In the profession of arms, we find the old muzzle-  
loader with which our civil war was fought, succeeded  
by the magazine arm and breechloader of to-day;  
field artillery hardly less transformed in its  
powers and possibilities; even some infantry tactics are  
so altered that the veteran of 1863 would be puzzled by  
the commands and evolutions of to-day. In naval  
warfare the changes have been astonishing—prodigious  
ironclads, with tremendous ordnance, take the place of  
honor from the monitors and the artillery of 1863, which  
were then thought marvellous. Machine guns and  
machine cannon, the entire system of submarine torpedo  
warfare, the advent of dynamite and the high explo-  
sives—these are but specimens of the appliances brought  
into the art of war since our first pages were printed.

With the present number, then, according to our  
annual custom, we furnish an index to the principal  
contents of the preceding volume; and we believe that  
it will show, as all its predecessors have shown, that the  
JOURNAL has never been a mere official gazette, a reprint  
of orders and official documents. With its statistical  
and routine matter it has sought to combine a wide  
range of information on anything of interest to the Army  
and the Navy, and the frank and full discussion of all  
professional topics of importance. It begins its twen-  
ty-second year with the experience of a journal that has  
"come of age," without losing, we trust, any of the  
earnestness and enterprise of youth.

THREE of the members of the Special House Com-  
mittee investigating the heavy ordnance question met  
in the handsomely-furnished conference room adjoining  
the office of the Secretary of War on Thursday, and  
with closed doors discussed their plan of action for the  
summer. As will be remembered, there are two special  
Congressional committees on this subject—one from  
the House and the other from the Senate. It is the  
purpose now to form a joint committee; and since both  
are bent on the same purpose, that would seem to be  
the only way to obtain concert of action in this im-  
portant matter. Mr. Randall has addressed a letter to  
Senator Allison, proposing such a plan, and it is under-  
stood that the latter has agreed to the proposition. The  
joint commission will therefore probably hold its sessions  
in the above mentioned office, which Secretary Lincoln  
has placed at their disposal. The committees have  
requested that two officers—one from the Army and  
the other from the Navy, and both of whom shall be  
thoroughly versed in heavy gun construction, may be  
detailed to sit with them when in session, to post them  
in technical matters of which they have no knowledge.  
These officers have not yet been selected. The com-  
mission will conduct its investigations in Washington  
for a while, examining papers and hearing persons of  
authority on the subject, after which several "junket-  
ing trips" will probably be in order.

THE charges on which Judge Advocate Gen. David G.  
Swaim is to be tried by court-martial were formulated  
by Colonel Robert N. Scott, Judge Advocate of the  
Court, and delivered last week, Friday. Immediately  
after the charges had been handed over to General  
Swaim, he was suspended from duty, and Colonel G.  
N. Lieber, Assistant Judge Advocate General, was  
placed in charge of the office.

Although the charges have not been made public,  
and probably will not be until the assembling of the  
Court, in September next, their character in a general  
way is known to an outside few. There are two  
charges. The first is of conduct unbecoming an offi-  
cer and a gentleman, to which there are four specifica-  
tions. The first is with reference to his having con-  
sented to an adjustment of his difficulty with Bateman  
after the charges had been preferred against him to the  
War Department. Another relates to a misrepresenta-



tion of the facts in his endorsements on the Secretary's letter asking for an explanation. The remaining two refer to some unsatisfactory statements made before the Court of Inquiry.

The second charge is that of negligence in the line of duty, and to this there is but one specification. This recites his failure to report the conduct of Colonel Morrow to the War Department, when he knew that that officer had duplicated his pay accounts. No reference is made to the rumored embezzlement of the Garfield Fair Fund, but the Department is, and has been, investigating the matter, and it is thought not improbable that additional charges of this nature may be filed between now and the meeting of the Court.

Although General Swaim has been relieved from duty, he makes his appearance at the office every day, and does not seem as much cast down in spirits and health as current reports would indicate. He seems quite hopeful of receiving a complete vindication by the Court. He says he is obliged to his would-be friends for the very considerate suggestion that he tender his resignation, but does not think he will follow their advice, preferring to stand and fight it out.

The military authorities of Great Britain have recently issued a general order which will commend itself to those who are of the opinion that when a soldier has served faithfully and honorably for a term of years the government should make it a duty to see that he is provided with suitable employment in civil life. The order referred to, with a view to assist men discharged from the Army on the expiration of their engagement, or transferred to the Army Reserve on completion of their term with the colors, in obtaining employment in civil life, directs that a Register for civil employment shall be kept at the headquarters of each regimental district. In it will be entered the names of those whose characters justify their recommendation for such employment, and the nature of the employment they are anxious to obtain, and every assistance will be given them to obtain it in the district in which they may be about to reside.

The officers commanding the districts when they have a sufficient number of names are to communicate the fact to such of the large employers of labor in the district as may be thought desirable, and obtain from them any particulars they may be willing to afford with regard to the rules adopted by them as to qualifications, age, character, pay, provident funds, etc. The information thus obtained, together with the names and addresses of the firms requiring their services, will be supplied at the discretion of commanding officers to the men seeking employment whose names are on the register.

In a few days the Department rifle competitions will be in active operation. Those of the Department of Columbia take place at Vancouver Barracks under the direction of Captain Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Arizona, at Whipple Barracks, under direction of Lieutenant C. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry; Texas, at Fort Clark, under direction of Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry; Platte, at Fort Omaha, under Major A. T. Smith, 7th Infantry; California, at the Presidio of San Francisco; Dakota, at Fort Snelling, Minn., under Captain S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps; Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d Infantry. The Division competitions take place in September and the Army competition at Fort Leavenworth in October.

WHAT has become of that opposition Mahdi who was lately reported to be doing miracles in the Soudan, including a grand disappearance act whenever he took a seat on a particular cushion or praying rug? Very minute particulars were given in the always veracious tidings from Egypt, and he has been reported to have defeated the true False Prophet, that is, the Prophet of Gordon and of Hicks. At all events the late story of a mysterious rival to Mohammed Ahmed suggests that the Mahdi business is one that two can play at; and even as the character in "Bombastes Furioso," on Africa's burning shore, heard a second lion give a grievous roar, "and the first lion thought the last a bore," so undoubtedly must the Mahdi who destroyed Hicks regard as an intruding bore any other upstart Mahdi.

No appointments of Post Quartermaster-Sergeants have yet been made under the new law providing for the appointment of eighty of these non-commissioned staff officers. It has been decided that the appointments shall be made regimentally—that is, from enlisted men in regiments where the services of such sergeants are required. Colonels of regiments will recommend to the Department the points where the men are needed and under authority of the Quartermaster's Department

boards will be convened at different places from time to time to consider the applications of the various candidates and to examine them as to their fitness, according to rules not yet determined upon by the Quartermaster's Department. The names of the successful applicants will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, who will recommend to the Secretary of War their appointments in the order in which they passed the boards.

A great many applications have already been received by the Secretary of War, but as the Quartermaster General has charge of the entire matter of making the selections, they are immediately referred to this Department. The Secretary will make the appointments only upon the recommendations of that officer.

THE Naval Institute has just ready for distribution copies of the Proceedings No. 31. This number contains very valuable information on ordnance matters by Lieut. Wm. H. Jaques, who served as recorder of the Ordnance Foundry Board last summer. It includes the full report of this Board, with numerous illustrations of the latest types of foreign ordnance, and a statement of the present condition of our Navy-yards and Arsenals, the facilities of our steel factories for furnishing gun material, and so on. Much information, picked up in Europe as well as in this country, which the Board did not feel justified in putting in their official report to Congress, is included. General Benét and Commodore Sicard say that this book is the most complete and valuable document on its subject ever printed. "It contains," says General Benét, "just the information required by the two Congressional Committees on Ordnance to enable them to reach an intelligent opinion as to what the country needs in the way of ordnance, and I have so recommended it to the Secretary of War, who had referred a letter to me from Mr. Randall, asking for the latest information we have on ordnance matters." We shall take early occasion to refer at greater length and more specifically to this valuable publication.

It seems to be the general impression at the Navy Department that Commander W. S. Schley is to be made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting at the Navy Department when Commodore Earl English is given the command of the European Squadron in September. The Secretary's intentions in the matter are not known, but it is thought more than likely that he will recommend Commander Schley's appointment in recognition of the admirable manner in which he conducted the Greely Relief Expedition. Commander Schley was on duty in that bureau when he received command of the recent expedition, and is well versed in all the details of the office. Not a whisper of hostile criticism has been heard on Comdr. Schley's management of the expedition, but he receives credit for good judgment and energy from all quarters.

THE proposed changes in the uniform of non-commissioned officers have not gone into effect yet. Samples of the new uniform, as prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General, were recently sent to General Augur for inspection by officers of the posts. A report will be made as to its adaptability, but it has not yet been received at Washington, and the order making the changes will not be issued until after the receipt of such a report. The dress coat is of the same style as the one worn by infantrymen, except that the chevrons are of gold lace on a sky blue field. The coats for non-commissioned staff officers have white trimming about the collar and sleeves with gold chevrons on a white field. The gold chevrons are very pretty and tasteful.

THE 4th Auditor of the Treasury is engaged in making preparations for the distribution of the Farragut prize money. The amount involved is \$143,000, to be distributed among five thousand persons belonging to forty-four vessels. The work of dividing the money pro rata is a very extensive one, and the list of names as prepared is now being compared with those on the books. It will be transmitted to the Second Comptroller for revision within a week, but four or six weeks must elapse before any of the money will be actually paid.

A POSTPONEMENT is made of the meeting of Irish Nationalists at Belfast which had been looked forward to with interest. That it was to be in strong sympathy with Mr. Michael Davitt's doctrines of land nationalization was generally anticipated, and Mr. Parnell accordingly denounced it in advance. A Kilkenny contest for the mastery, between the Parnellites and the Davittites, such as is possibly impending, might not exactly destroy both the combatants down to their tails, but it would take some labor from the authorities, who impartially hate both parties.

WORKMEN are still engaged in fitting the engines of the new despatch boat *Dolphin*, and it is expected that she will be completed about the end of August, when the preliminary trial of her engines will be made at Chester, after which the final trial, before making the last payment on the vessel, will probably be made in Narragansett Bay. The Naval Advisory Board and heads of bureaus will be present at both trials. The latter will not be completed before the middle of September. The vessel will then be turned over to the Government, probably at New York, as the contract requires her to be delivered at either that port or at Norfolk. Commander Dewey who was in Washington this week, will assume command of her at New York, although he may be away during her trial trips.

There is quite a general desire among naval officers to be assigned to duty on board the *Dolphin* and Commander Dewey is in receipt of numerous letters, particularly from junior officers and their friends, requesting duty under him, but as yet no selections have been made further than already announced, and the officers to be attached to her will be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The progress on the other steel cruisers is very gratifying to those connected with and interested in their construction. The Advisory Board has recently received photographs of the vessels showing the exact state they are in. The *Atlanta* and *Boston* have reached about the same stage. They are both ready now to be launched, but they will be kept upon the ways until the work on them can be continued to more advantage when they are afloat, which will be within the next three weeks. The *Chicago*, as stated, is not so well advanced, as her framing is not yet completed.

GENERAL W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., has written the following letter to Mr. Linden Kent, counsel for Lieutenant Garlington, in reply to the latter's communication of July 23, which we published last week (p. 1063):

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 26, 1884.

MR. LINDEN KENT: Your letter of the 23d instant, which I first saw in the newspapers, calls for a reply because it accuses me of trying to shift responsibility to Mr. Greely, and your client Mr. Garlington.

I deny having in any manner, either by fact or intent, done this; or that anything published by my consent or authority could lead to such an accusation.

I have invariably declined to be interviewed on these subjects, and anything that may have been published contrary to the foregoing I repudiate. But in these three newspapers you have called my attention to as the ones on which your strictures are written, the *Washington Star* of July 17th and *Post* of the 18th and 20th, there is nothing authorizing what you claim.

There is an important fact connected with this question which you disregard. Before the first expedition started, the whole plan, embracing depots, their size, number and location, time of leaving station, and route of retreat in 1883, with the entire scheme for the three years, and re-one afterwards, was carefully elaborated and reduced to a complete plan.

Being Mr. Greely's expedition, it was proper that he should prepare all these instructions, which he did. So far as could be seen the plan was faultless, and it was approved.

After reaching his Arctic station, Mr. Greely wrote out, with great care, a plan for the two relieving ships of 1882 and 1883, that is, the work of Mr. Beebe and Mr. Garlington, embracing the plan of rescue more complete, and differing somewhat from the first one, ending with these words: "No deviation from these instructions should be permitted. Latitude of action should not be given to a party who on a known coast are searching for men who know their plans and orders."

Mr. Greely was on the spot and was the proper person to make this plan, and it was adopted and became necessarily the plan of rescue, and the only prearranged one there could be. There was but one thing to do, and that was plainly and simply to carry it out. This was literally done by myself, Mr. Beebe and Mr. Garlington, and I am fully responsible for it up to the sinking of the ship. For doing this you attempt to hold me culpable. This is what I have always said, and there is not a shadow of reflection upon Mr. Greely, nor has there been an attempt to shift responsibility to any one. This shows that in everything done relating to depots, and the selection of Littleton Island, instead of Cape Sabine, as a depot, and the intention to land the depot on the return of the vessel in case it did not reach Mr. Greely, and not on the way up, were all in exact accordance with these plans, and in them there was no room for discretion.

The depots upon the route were established so far as the boats reached, just as agreed upon as to locality, quantity and kind of stores.

There is not the shadow of a reflection upon Mr. Greely in this, nor upon any one, and in publishing your letter you have entirely misrepresented me.

There never was a more carefully elaborated, painstaking and conscientious plan of work than this, both by Mr. Greely and myself, and there could be none where the prearranged plan, upon which everything must depend, was adhered to with greater fidelity. Nothing could induce me to reflect upon Mr. Greely, but on the contrary the greatest praise is due him.

In reviewing the past all men see much they wish had been different. This covers all you or any one can justly say in criticism.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Greely impressed upon me, as forcibly as any man could, and rightly, the absolute necessity of supporting him literally in the way we had prearranged, or as he might direct after reaching his station, saying that strong influence would be brought to have the plans changed, just as there have been.

Responsibility under my direction ended with the sinking of the *Proteus*, and Lieut. Garlington's conduct up to that time had been perfectly efficient.

A well recognized custom of service makes it improper for



Mr. Garlington or myself to publicly discuss the action of the court of inquiry. This rule equally applies to the counsel of both. Nor does it call for great astuteness, to see in the light of past events, wherein plans might have been better at first, so as to have met after occurrences. It would be as just to hold to personal account a commander, who in battle in obedience to duty had drawn the fire of the enemy by his own well directed volleys, from which brave men were killed, as your efforts seem to be in this matter.

I fail to see any sufficient reason for your writing me the letter to which this is a reply, or in your becoming my accuser when you became Mr. Garlington's counsel.

I am, etc., your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN.

At the request of Colonel W. B. Remy, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Lieut. James D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., will shortly be ordered to duty at the Navy Department as Colonel Remy's assistant. He has a high reputation for ability in his profession, and is a hard student of military affairs; his writings upon such subjects have been highly commended, both at home and abroad. He is now on duty at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

PRESIDENT Arthur arrived in New York on Monday of this week, on the *Despatch*. As he passed Governor's Island a salute of 21 guns was fired in his honor from Castle William.

MAJOR W. F. Randolph, U. S. A., after an enjoyable march from Fort Hamilton, slightly marred by the rain on Sunday last, got Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, comfortably settled in camp at Peekskill early in the week, and has had a busy week of it pursuing the course of instruction mapped out for the light artillery. The officers of the Light Battery, in addition to Major Randolph, are Lieutenants S. A. Day, E. T. Brown and J. W. Benét, with Assistant Surgeon W. G. Spencer as medical officer.

It is part of the naval ironclad theory that such vessels are capable of inflicting great damage upon an enemy by ramming. In all the accidental collisions which have occurred between heavy ironclads, however, the rammer seems to have sustained quite as much injury as she inflicted. In the recent collision between two British ironclads, the one which struck the other with her ram appears to have been completely disabled herself by the blow. Her stem was crushed in, her foremast torn away, her plates were started, and had the accident happened in a seaway she would probably have sunk in a few minutes. These experiences evidently throw grave doubt upon the practicability of using the ram in action. It may be possible to sink the enemy in that way, but it looks as though it was quite as likely to send the assailant to the bottom also, and that is a contingency not to be lightly risked. The truth is that while the weight of armor and the weight and velocity of projectiles are increasing continually, nobody really knows what the result of a naval action between the heavily armed and armored vessels of the day would be, or whether they would not sink one another with a few broadsides, supposing the practice good. As to ramming, the indications are that it will have to be ruled out.—*New York Tribune*.

We might suggest to the *Tribune* that it is also a part of the naval ironclad theory that the momentum of a ram is the product of its speed multiplied by its weight. The conditions when a ram going at, say 15 knots an hour, strikes another with her beak are very different from those existing when two vessels which are to avoid each other accidentally collide.

THE Executive Committee of the Statue of Liberty are making preparation for the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island on Tuesday next, Aug. 5. Salutes are to be fired, a military band will furnish music appropriate to the occasion, and other arrangements for the benefit of the public will be made to lend interest to the occasion.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army advertises this week for 16 Gatling guns, to be paid for out of the appropriation of \$90,000 for machine guns provided for in the last Fortification bill.

QUARTERMASTER-General Holabird has taken out a patent on the improved Army tent for the benefit of the Government, to prevent others from doing so for their own benefit and claiming a royalty. The improvements, which we have already noted, are in the nature of ventilation of tents.

THE recommendations of the Cavalry Equipment Board that a rubber overcoat be substituted for the present poncho will be held in abeyance until some of the other matters of clothing have been disposed of. General Holabird, while anxious to improve the soldier's condition in the matter of dress, prefers not to crowd the Secretary of War too much at one time.

THE next President will have the appointment of six Brigadier-Generals during his term of office, allowing only for casualties from retirement on account of age. These are Brigadier-General Augur, July 10, 1885; Pope, March 16, 1886; Sacket, April 14, 1886; Newton, July 1, 1886; Murray, August 6, 1886, and Hancock, February 14, 1888.

General Drum's name is the next on the list, but as

his retirement does not occur until May 23, 1889, the appointment of his successor will be left to the Executive who takes his seat in March, 1890. The dates of retirement of other general officers now in service are as follows: Rochester, February 15, 1890; Holabird, June 26, 1890; Macfeely, July 1, 1890; Benét, January 23, 1891; Terry, November 10, 1891; Stanley, January 1, 1892; Crook, September 8, 1893; Hazen, September 27, 1894; Howard, November 8, 1894; Schofield, September 29, 1895; Swaim, December 23, 1896; Miles, August 8, 1903.

FIELD Marshal Lord Strathairn, of the British Army, has recently called attention to the failure of the short service system to recruit the Army with efficient soldiers, and to the circumstance that as the War Office has allowed youths to be enlisted under the "physical equivalent" system, in the hope of their developing into men of stamina, the result has been to "inundate the Army with short winded, pigeon breasted, dwarfish and under sized recruits, unfit for service in the field."

THE Board convened in War Department orders of July 26 (published elsewhere), to carry out the provisions of the Fortification bill making it the duty of the Secretary of War "to cause the various calibres, lengths of bore, greatest and least admissible weights of guns for each calibre, together with the greatest and least weights of projectiles for each calibre, of all the various calibres required for the service, together with the number of each calibre of gun required, to be determined, and to make the same known to manufacturers of ordnance on their application and to report the same to Congress at its next session for its approval," will organize in New York at a date yet to be determined by the President, Colonel T. G. Baylor. The conjunction of Ordnance and Engineer officers is an excellent one for the purpose in hand, and their report is looked forward to with much interest.

THE papers in the case of Sergeant Gloster, 1st Cavalry, the last of the eight non-commissioned officers to be examined for appointment to a second lieutenancy in the Army by a Board of Officers at Fort Monroe, were received at the War Department on Tuesday, and it is stated that he has failed in his examination, although he received the favorable recommendation of the Department Board. The other seven officers will receive their commissions and be assigned to regiments this week.

It is just thirty-six years since the Hungarian Army commander, Gorgey, was accused of treachery in having surrendered his army; and now a military council has vindicated him and decided that his capitulation was the inevitable result of a military exigency.

THE War and Navy Departments are both anxiously awaiting the receipt of the reports of the Boards of Visitors to the respective Academies. As yet nothing has been heard from either Board as to when its report may be expected. Hon. D. B. Eaton was instructed by the Naval Academy Board to prepare its report, and he is understood to have about completed it. The Military Academy report is said to have been finished before General Rosecrans left for the West. It is now probably flying around through the mails for the signatures of the different members. It is said to be one of the most interesting reports submitted by Boards of Visitors for some years.

THE chiefs of bureaux of the Navy Department who left some days ago to witness experiments with John Roach's yacht *Yosemite* have all returned to Washington. They handed their report to Secretary Chandler at Newport. The gist of it is that she is a very good vessel of her kind, but could not be converted into an available gunboat as had been suggested, for the reason that she has not the carrying capacity.

GEN. NEWTON has received from Cols. Blunt and Mendell, and Majors Hains and Gillespie, of the Engineers, their annual reports on river and harbor improvements.

A DESPATCH from Newport says: "Important experiments were attempted at the Torpedo Station on Thursday, but were not very successful. The Lay-Haight torpedo did not work well, and the same result was experienced with the electrical torpedo boat. While the latter was being removed from one point to another the whole of the keyboard and steering apparatus was pulled overboard and lost, and a heavy expense will be incurred in replacing them. On Friday Commander Sands and Lieut. Commander Goodrich commenced the examination of the Class of '84."

THE Board of officers provided for in Special Orders No. 163, H. Q. A., consisting of Lieut. Colonel Wm. W. Burns, Subsistence Department, Lieut. Colonel Jas. J. Dana, Quartermaster's Department, and Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay Department, met in Washington on Friday of this week to investigate the claims of the State of Kansas for suppressing Indian hostilities. These claims are provided for in the act of June 27, 1882. Major Stanton, the junior member of the Board, came all the way from Omaha to sit on this Board. He arrived in Washington Wednesday.

THE Second Comptroller approved the mileage claims of naval officers during the past week as follows: Lt. Commander Jas. G. Green, \$356.90, Lt. Commander Chas. H. Pendleton, \$226.25; Lieut. Fred'k. M. Wise, \$25.67; Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, \$1,807.45; and Capt. Chas. F. Williams, U. S. M. C., \$303.58.

THERE have been several erroneous statements in the daily newspapers in regard to Lieutenant Greely's plan for the establishment of a winter station on Smith Sound by a vessel seeking to relieve him and failing to do so. That officer's letter to General Hazen from Fort Conger really puts the whole question beyond dispute. If the relieving vessel should be stopped by the ice, it was to land stores at indicated points on the east coast of Grinnell Land, to assist Greely in his retreat along that coast, but not to establish its own winter quarters there. "The party," says Lieutenant Greely, "should then proceed to establish a winter station at Polaris winter quarters, Life Boat Cove [i. e., near Littleton Island, on the Greenland shore], where their main duty would be to keep their telescopes on Cape Sabine and the land to the northwest." The sinking of the *Proteus*, which neither Greely nor anybody else foresaw, was followed by the abandonment of both parts of the programme.

CHARGES against Col. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, were formulated and delivered by Col. Scott this week. There are two charges, and under the first, signing false certificates in violation of the 13th Article of War, are six specifications, setting forth the facts already known concerning his duplication of accounts. The second charge is unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

THE House Congressional Committee on Ordnance will meet the members of the Senate Committee in New York, next week, when a plan of action will be mapped out.

THE National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Minneapolis, last week, gave ample evidence that the eminent services rendered and the heroic deeds performed during the late war are by no means forgotten. Gen. Sherman and Logan and scores of other soldiers of national reputation, thousands of veterans and numerous distinguished citizens were present and revived the memories of that by-gone time. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief, General John Kountz, of Ohio; Senior Vice-Commander, Judge S. R. Pease, of Minnesota; Junior Vice-Commander, Ira E. Hicks, of Dakota; Chaplain, T. M. Shufelt, of Michigan; Surgeon W. B. Hall, of Pennsylvania. The Relief Corps elected the following: President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Toledo, O.; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah Fuller, of Boston; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Anderson, of Topeka, Kan.; Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Turner, of Boston; Chaplain, Mrs. Annie Whittenmyer, of Philadelphia; Inspector, Mrs. Sarah B. O. Nichols, of Auburn, N. C.; Committee on Resolutions, Mrs. Brown, of Kansas; Mrs. Lottie Moyers, of Ohio, and Mrs. Elliott, of Massachusetts. A resolution was adopted that no picnics be held on Sundays by Grand Army posts, and many other measures tending to efficiency were passed. The exercises closed on Friday, July 25, with a grand banquet, after which numerous speeches were made and a general good time enjoyed. The next reunion is to be held at Portland, Me.

CLAIMANTS under the acts of June 3 (to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men) and July 5 (to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion) are in many cases sending their claims and evidence to the Treasury Department for adjustment. Second Auditor Ferris, however, says he cannot act in these cases until the record of the War Department shall have been amended. The act of July 3 provides for the payment of officers from the date of their commissions and the beginning of active service, irrespective of the date of their muster into the service. That of July 5 expunges the record of desertion in the case of men who served their term out, but who, being absent at the date of muster out of their regiments were formally recorded as deserters; and also in the case of others against whom the charge was little more than a formality. All claimants under these acts should make application to the Adjutant General for an amendment of their records, and having secured this the 2d Auditor can take cognizance of and act upon the claims for pay.



The Army reunion at Dayton, O., closed on Thursday evening amid general enthusiasm. In the afternoon of Thursday the Soldiers' Monument was unveiled, Congressman Hook delivering it to Gov. Hoadly in suitable terms, the Governor in turn presenting it to the people. Gen. Hawley then made a glowing speech in memory of the dead, closing with a quotation from Lincoln's famous speech at Gettysburg. At the conclusion of Gen. Hawley's address, ex-President Hayes, Senator Sherman and Gen. Rosecrans were loudly called for, and responded with brief speeches.

CAPT. THOS. O. SELFIDGE, U. S. N., who has been on duty in charge of the Torpedo Station at Newport since Jan. 15, 1881, will be succeeded, probably, in September by Commander Wm. T. Sampson, who is at present on duty at the Washington Naval Observatory.

#### ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The retirement of Major Bridgman from active service having caused his resignation as secretary and treasurer of the association, Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall, 5th Artillery, has been elected by the Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term of Major Bridgman, from Aug. 1.

The work of the year up to July 31 is thus summarized: Membership this date, 875. During the present year the association has lost by death eight members, and the maximum benefit of \$2,500 has been paid, or is payable on demand, to the beneficiaries of the deceased, making a total of \$20,000. The names of the deceased are as follows:

Lt. Samuel B. Colladay, died at Ft. Stockton, Tex.  
Capt. Kinsie Bates, died at Detroit, Mich.  
Lt. John M. Rose, died at Winchester, Va.  
Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, died at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Capt. Edwin E. Sellers, died at Ft. Mackinac, Mich.  
Capt. Wm. E. Dove, drowned at Ft. Niagara, N. Y.  
Lt. Wm. F. Rice, killed by falling from railroad train.  
Lt. F. F. Kinsbury, died of starvation at Cape Sabine.

The following is a statement of funds and securities on hand this date:

Four per cent. U. S. Registered Bonds.....\$32,000.00  
Cash in Bank (July 29).....9,913.15  
Total.....\$41,913.15

The number of applicants for the new groups is Group "B," 89; Group "C," 74. The committee has not yet taken action on these applications for the reason that until the number applying shall reach 100, the group cannot, under the rules, be formed. The names of the officers of the association are: Capt. Geo. W. Davis, president; Gen. Wm. B. Rochester, vice-president; Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall, secretary and treasurer; Gens. R. C. Drum and Robert Murray, executive committee.

Members are especially requested, in remitting their dues, to make all checks, drafts and Post Office money orders payable to "The Secretary and Treasurer Army Mutual Aid Association," in all cases omitting the name of the officer holding the position. All communications should be addressed in like manner.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

EX-GOVERNOR WALTER HARRIMAN, of Concord, N. H., who died July 25, served with credit during the war as Colonel of the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers. He was captured by the enemy in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, taken to Macon, Ga., and thence to Charleston, S. C., where, with 49 other officers, was placed under the fire of our own batteries on Morris Island. He remained in the "shelled district" 52 days, until Gen. Foster retaliated by placing 50 Confederate officers of the same rank under fire of guns at Forts Sumter and Moultrie. This led to an exchange August 4, 1864. He then returned home, but in November, 1864, returned to his command. Entered Petersburg with the Army April 3, 1865, being then in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, 9th Army Corps. He was mustered out June 10, 1865.

MR. JAMES ENGLISH, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a well-known resident of New York City, died July 25, in his eighty-seventh year.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 31, 1884, is extended twenty days. (S. O., 156 D. Esat, Aug. 1.)  
Leave of absence for two months—on surgeon's certificate of disability—is granted Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art. (Newport Barracks, Ky.) (S. O., 34, Div. Atlantic, Aug. 1.)  
Leave of absence for two months—on surgeon's certificate of disability—is granted Chaplain O. E. Herrick. (Fort Monroe, Va.) (S. O., Div. Atlantic, Aug. 1.)  
Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 6th Art., (Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.) (S. O., 34, Div. Atlantic, Aug. 1.)  
2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Northwestern Ohio Normal School. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 31.)  
The sick leave of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, is further extended six months. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 31.)

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Circular No. 28 announces the following extract from the act of Congress approved July 7, 1884, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government: "Hereafter revenue cutters shall be used exclusively for the public service, and in no way for private purposes." The real purpose of this bit of legislation is to prevent some of the high Treasury officials from using these vessels for excursion parties—a practice which some members of the appropriation committee of an inquiring mind thought should not be tolerated.  
Major E. W. Clark, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, is absent in Boston this week. He will return to Washington the middle of next week.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

#### THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

THE following figures at inspection show that nearly one-quarter of the regiment was absent, which is hardly up to the usual standard on similar occasions:

	Present.					Absent.					Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, staff, band,....	8	9	...	...	17	2	2	...	...	4	21
Co. A.....	3	5	7	2	46	63	1	1	...	3	67
Co. B.....	2	4	6	2	28	43	1	1	2	30	66
Co. C.....	2	6	2	2	32	44	1	1	5	26	76
Co. D.....	3	6	7	2	42	60	...	...	1	17	78
Co. E.....	3	5	7	2	42	59	...	1	1	10	71
Co. F.....	3	5	4	2	25	39	...	1	4	16	80
Co. G.....	3	5	4	2	25	39	...	1	...	11	51
Co. H.....	2	6	6	2	36	52	1	...	2	12	67
Co. I.....	3	5	7	2	41	58	...	1	1	10	70
Co. K.....	2	6	4	2	40	54	1	...	4	10	69
Total.....	34	62	54	20	377	547	6	8	20	135	716

Gen. F. H. Briggs, assisted by Col. Plisterer and Major Grath, performed the inspection, and found everything pertaining to the police of the camp, the condition of the camp equipage, arrangement of tents and cots, in "apple pie order." The inspection of the troops had been well rehearsed, and company commanders made less mistakes and were more self-possessed than in previous years, which shows that the week's work had borne good fruit even with a class which we had well high considered hopeless, and capable neither of learning nor forgetting anything. There were only 518 enlisted men at the inspection, and as the regiment has been furnished with State uniforms much in excess of that number, we cannot see the necessity of having men out on this occasion with the old uniform, nor is there any excuse for the fact that in several cases haversacks and canteens were missing. Guns were found in inferior condition, a defect more due to want of care on the part of the armorer than of the men—but all the result of negligence of the company commanders, and showing that they transact their business in a slipshod, unmilitary way. A strict attention to detail is absolutely required to make an organization efficient; and apparently small, but in reality important shortcomings like those enumerated reflect discredit on the whole regiment. There are company commanders who neither think it necessary to properly keep up the prescribed records of their organizations nor to look after the wants of their men—officers who lack both time and inclination to look after their business properly, and who think that a half-hearted, slipshod way of getting around is all to which the State is entitled under the present system of pecuniary remuneration and encouragement. Such theories we heard openly expressed, and inspecting officers should pay particular attention to cases of this kind, with a view of ridding the service of officers who throw discredit on the State forces and cannot be relied upon when their services are needed—not only on account of their own ineffectiveness, but also on account of lack of proper preparation of their commands.

On Thursday after dress parade Col. Cavanagh was presented by the officers of the regiment through Inspector Gen. Briggs, who made the presentation speech, with a very handsome gold watch, a pleasant episode, especially to the recipient of the present. But as has been the case on every occasion of this kind, or the visit of veteran organizations or other large bodies of friends of regiments, this incident had its demoralizing effect on the 69th, and during the night there was for the first time a cause for criticism on account of non-observance of taps and unmilitary, boisterous demonstrations.

On Sunday evening, July 19, Col. Cavanagh, through Adjutant-General Farnsworth, extended an invitation to Gov. Cleveland to visit the camp during the tour of the 69th, and the invitation was practically responded to on Friday, July 24. The Governor arrived, accompanied by Col. Townsend, Cassidy and Frost as aides, and was received with the usual honors. About 600 people witnessed the review, which was very creditable, with a good formation, steady review and exceptionally good passage. The regiment was quiet and refrained from demonstrations of any kind. After the review a well-executed dress parade ended the military festivities, and the Governor, Col. Cavanagh and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher adjourned to the Colonel's tent—a very unique and remarkable trio.

On Saturday the last battalion drill took place, the principal points of which consisted of firing with blank cartridges by ranks, wings, regiment, etc., some of the volleys being delivered with remarkable precision, and in the afternoon the regiment was relieved by the advance batteries of the artillery battalion. The Colonel was on the point of making a blunder by marching off his regiment without turning over the command to the incoming garrison, but was reminded in time of his error, and the ceremony was brought to an end in the proper manner. The 69th leaves the camp with a very creditable record, and its performance has surprised even its warmest admirers. Considering its condition before arrival at the camp the work performed is remarkable, and the progress proportionally greater than that at any other organization. The general behavior of the men was exceptionally good, especially in view of the unusual latitude allowed them with respect to passes. The serviceability of the organization under proper officers is now established beyond question.

Another squad of cadets from West Point visited the camp on Friday afternoon simultaneously with the Governor; with it were Capt. Angur and Sharp, Lieut. Casey and Doctor Dietz.

#### FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEW YORK.

Now that the camp has been successfully concluded, we venture to express the hope that steps will be taken to settle the affairs of certain New York organizations, which are gradually dying of dry rot and which in their present condition are of use neither to the State nor to themselves. Developments during the last two months show that the State need not be apprehensive on the point of putting an efficient force of fighting material into shape for immediate and effective field service—both men and competent instructors are on hand in sufficient force, and it is therefore a waste of money, time and work to keep in existence any organization unable to improve with the times. The status of several regiments needs looking after and their fate should now be determined.

The matter of riots seem to have dropped out of sight again, and while other smaller States are preparing and adopting systems for the defence of the lives and property of their citizens in case of an outbreak, New York apparently leaves the subject to be settled by private enterprise. Other States have adopted Brownell's *Riot Tactics* as a text book and made instruction of their troops in this branch compulsory—in New York the whole matter is left to the enterprise and energy of the different commanders, who can instruct their men or leave it alone, as they please. We urge an immediate adoption of Brownell's tactics by the State—the practice of evolutions prescribed therein to be made obligatory on regimental and company commanders, and the proficiency of the troops in this respect to be reported upon by the Inspector General.

#### THE ARMORY QUESTION.

That the armory question and the parade ground question have never been pushed with sufficient vigor is well known. In fact, for several months it appeared that both subjects had been dropped altogether. Under these circumstances it must be gratifying to the whole Guard as well as to those immediately concerned that at a meeting on Monday, July 29, the Sinking Fund Commissioners took up the question of issuing \$2,000,000 bonds for the purchase of sites and the erection of armories in this city. After considerable debate it was voted to issue the bonds. No money, however, will be spent on the enterprise until the Armory Board furnishes the Sinking Fund Commission with the detailed estimates of the cost of the various buildings. This last provision originated with Recorder Smyth. The Recorder held at first that no appropriation should be made for any of the various regiments in need of armories until all of them had filed their applications and they had been acted on by the Armory Board. He finally receded from this position, however, and insisted only that the Sinking Fund Commission should know how the \$2,000,000 was going to be spent before the Armory Board got possession of it. Under the act creating the Armory Board there is no limit to the amount of money to be spent in armories, the Sinking Fund Commission alone controlling the city's purse strings.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, who was present at the meeting yesterday and is a member of the Armory Board, remarked that \$2,000,000 might be more than was needed and it might not be enough. The Armory Board simply wanted \$2,000,000 on account to begin work with.

Major-General Alexander Shaler is now a civil as well as a military power, and for the honor of his Division we hope that he will now leave no stone unturned to remedy an evil which has existed too long already, and which is a blot upon the fame of the Empire City as well as upon those who hold the reins of the 1st Division.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association will be held on Tuesday, August 5, 1884, at No. 102 William Street, at 3.30 P. M.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General F. Peach, was in camp at South Framingham from July 22 to Saturday, July 26. The attendances appears from the following tabulated statement, and the numerical result is considered satisfactory in Massachusetts:

Brigade headquarters—Staff and non-commissioned staff, 17.

CAVALRY.		
Field and staff.....	7	
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	
Band.....	24	
Companies.....	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
A.....	3	65
D.....	3	49
Totals.....	6	104
Grand total present for duty—13 officers, 109 enlisted men, 24 band.		

ARTILLERY.		
Field and staff.....	6	
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	
Band.....	24	
Companies.....	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
A.....	3	54
C.....	4	53
Totals.....	7	107
Grand total present for duty—13 officers, 113 enlisted men, 24 band.		

INFANTRY.		
FIFTH REGIMENT.		
Field and staff.....	10	
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	
Band.....	24	
Companies.....	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
A.....	3	43
B.....	3	39
C.....	3	43
D.....	3	47
Totals.....	23	309
Grand total present for duty—33 officers, 343 enlisted men, 24 band—400.		

NINTH REGIMENT.		
Field and staff.....	10	
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	
Band.....	24	
Companies.....	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
A.....	3	36
B.....	3	46
C.....	3	39
D.....	3	49
Totals.....	22	373
Grand total present for duty—32 officers, 377 enlisted men, 24 band—435.		

EIGHTH REGIMENT.		
Field and staff.....	11	
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	
Band.....	24	
Companies.....	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
A.....	3	36
B.....	3	27
C.....	3	28
D.....	3	37
E.....	3	30
F.....	3	35
Totals.....	35	426
Grand total present for duty—46 officers, 430 enlisted men, 24 band—500.		

General Peach and staff arrived on the field on Monday afternoon, the day set aside for the arrival of the troops, and took



charge. Battery A and the platoon of Battery C, stationed at Melrose, appeared the same afternoon, as well as a number of cavalrymen, and the Lynn platoon of artillery followed the next morning. The 8th marched on at 11.10 and was followed by the 5th at 11.20 A. M., both commands looking and maneuvering well; the 9th followed at 11.35, and at 12 M. the camp was formally opened by a salute of twenty-one guns. At 2 P. M. a guard, consisting of two officers, two sergeants, three corporals, and forty-two privates and a field musician, all of the 5th Regiment, was mounted, with a not unusual result. The ceremony was not a success. Aside from the personal appearance of the men, which was below a good standard, the non-commissioned officers showed want of familiarity with their duties, and the 2d platoon broke up in wheeling into line. The result of this guard mount was not satisfactory. The 8th then marched on a detail of 96 men, and while in personal appearance the men were superior to the 5th, they were unsteady and kept continually moving about in ranks on the slightest provocation. But the affair was for instruction and no worse than could have been expected. Through a slip of the tongue, the Adjutant ordered the wheel into platoons before closing the ranks—a mistake, true, but we do not see the reason why the platoons made such a poor showing in points of distance and wheeling. Add to this that the band broke up the concert after the command had passed the officer of the day and got into fair shape. It will be seen that the whole was not a success. The 9th, which formed a guard later on, was an improvement on both the other regiments in promptness, appearance, correctness of non-commissioned officers and passage in review—the latter being very good—but lacking in steadiness.

There seemed no intention on the part of the commanders to let the work lag, and in a short time after the guard mounting had been completed all the commands were out again on the field for drill, the 5th and 9th exercising in battalion maneuvers and the 8th in company drill, and the artillery and cavalry exercising in maneuvers pertaining to their departments. Later on the regiments in succession executed the ceremony of dress parade, and at 5 P. M. the 5th Regiment went through an inspection, and was followed in this by the other regiments. This was a comprehensive afternoon's work, but it is questionable whether under such conditions the minor details can be looked after properly. There was a strict observance of taps during the night, and the guard duty was performed to the satisfaction of the Adjutant General, who was present and visited the guard. The police of the camp was defective, and improvement was not made until the morning of the next day, when the whole grounds received a thorough cleaning and the matter was put under a regular system. The 9th Regiment furnished the guard for the next day, and the ceremony was a decided improvement on the previous day, the men being steady, clean and well set up; the march in review was excellent, except that pivot guides executed wheels on fixed pivots, and the only mistake made was the neglect of the officer concerned to present arms to the field officer of the day. The other regiments went through the ceremony of guard mounting as an exercise, and the performances were decidedly better than the day before. Field artillery drill, with untrained horses and imperfectly trained men, was no better than can be expected under the circumstances.

The cavalry battalion had out their carbines for the first time, and great difficulty was experienced in hanging them, as the change did not fit the men, and most of them will have to be changed. The men did as well as could be expected with them, and after they got used to them will not notice them as much as they do at first.

There was small arm target practice, battalion and company drills by the different regiments, and every moment of the forenoon was utilized. In the afternoon each command was out again, the 5th at the butts, and the 8th gave a battalion drill, which was generally an excellent piece of work in instruction. Col. Strachan put the 9th through a series of skirmish exercises by the bugle, and their work was of a high order. At dress parade they gave an exhibition of precision and snap in the manual hardly to be surpassed. The 5th and 8th and 9th suited for Brigade dress parade, and did themselves credit by their prompt movements. The 8th had its line completed and the command turned over in one minute and fifty seconds; the 5th in one minute and forty seconds, and the 9th in two minutes. The organizations in mass and moved forward to the Brigade alignment, and came to "order arms" and "parade rest" in just ten minutes. Afterwards the 8th were mustered for pay and dismissed. The 5th Regiment had an inspection and muster, and the cavalry and artillery held battalion dress parades, and this closed the work of the second day in camp.

At guard mounting the next day the 8th furnished the details, and the performance was certainly an improvement, both in appearance and steadiness of the men, but non-commissioned officers were not at all posted, and the officers lacked confidence and self-command. The 9th Regiment had no battalion drill, it being its turn at the butts, but took part in the afternoon Brigade drill, for which the line was formed promptly at 3 o'clock, and the 5th and the 9th Regiments moved forward in battalion line in fine shape, the 8th moving by the flank in order to close the interval, and then moving to the front. The Brigade made a splendid present to Gen. Pease, who began by forming column of battalions of first battalion, left in front, and then changed direction by the left flank, deployed column, followed that movement by forming in echelon and then formed line, face to the rear, on first battalion. Four left about was then executed, and then he formed line of masses on first battalion, left in front; direction was changed by the right flank, and soon after he formed into column of companies, and then moved up toward the end of the parade ground on right front, into line of masses, face to the rear. Other movements were executed, and the whole work of the afternoon made up one of the best Brigade drills ever held on the field. There was no confusion, all the movements were well executed, intervals were admirably preserved, and plenty of time was taken so that the men were not overworked. The drill was one of instruction.

During brigade dress parade the men were very steady during the sound-off. The manual was good and regular.

Besides these the regiments had individual dress parades and the artillery and the cavalry drilled according to their own tactics. That so many men were lax in attendance at roll calls, was surprising, but, nevertheless, true fact, and not a credit to the Massachusetts troops. Such a thing was unheard of in the New York camp.

The clouds cleared away, by guard mounting, on the following morning. The details were furnished by the Fifth and Ninth. The 9th details were late, and in some cases imperfectly equipped; the Lieutenant commanding them was not familiar with his duties; he mismanaged so as to bring his command on the line in single rank, did not command rear open order, began his inspection of arms on the left of the front rank, handled the guns awkwardly, and that the guard acted and marched as well as they did to their credit. The 9th gave another fine exhibition of skirmish drill, the 8th executed a battalion drill, and the 5th added to its battalion drill a number of skirmish exercises. At 11.35 the Governor arrived, and was escorted to camp by the cavalry where he was received with the customary artillery salute, after which he and his staff took dinner with General Pease at the quarters of the latter.

His excellency was accompanied by Adjutant General Dalton, Surgeon Gen. Holt, Colonels Rockwell, Currier, Whipple, Allen, Fieger, Russell, Metcalf, Boynton and Gilbert. One of the carriages contained Attorney General Sherman, Auditor Ladd and Councilman Haskell.

Among the visitors in camp were Adjutant General Beal, General Brown and Colonel Benson, of Maine; Brigadier General White, Colonel Patterson, Major Banlett, Captain Merrill, Quartermaster General Gilley and others of New Hampshire; General Nat. Wales, First Brigade, Massachusetts; Volunteer Militia; Colonel William Olin, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captains Field, Osborne, Lathrop and Parker, of his staff; Colonel Greene, Lieutenant Colonel Parsons, Majors Chaffin and Woodward, of the 6th Regiment; Col. Wellington, Maj. Matthews, Adj. King, Capt. Moulton and Drisley, Lieut. A. Durkee, De Lue and Oxley and others of the 1st Regiment; Capt. Fletcher and Lieuts. Kitredge and Wilson of Co. F, cavalry.

The review took place at 3 P. M., and after the customary passage of the reviewing party the 9th Regiment led in the march with an excellent step and straight alignment, a well-executed carry as the Governor was approached and generally well-executed salutes. The 5th which followed marched well, but the alignment in the left wing was defective, and salutes in three or four cases were not good. The 8th have a way of hugging the front ranks too closely, and this detracted from their otherwise

fair marching, which was, however, somewhat defective on account of a "miscued" step. With this exception and a few imperfect salutes the regiment did exceptionally well. The cavalry passed in much better style than the artillery; taken as a whole the review was a splendid and imposing spectacle.

After the review Gen. Pease formed line on the color line and placed the artillery in the intervals, and, protecting the flanks with cavalry, opened fire along the line with blank cartridges. The 9th gave a splendid volley. The battery also came up in good shape, and the 5th delivered a capital volley. The 8th's was rather a ragged fire. This was all repeated three times; the firing of the 8th improved and their last fire was an excellent one. The brigade then changed front and faced to the west, forming two lines of battle. The 9th and the 5th were in the front line with a battery in the interval and cavalry on the flanks. The second line was composed of the 8th Regiment, with a platoon of artillery on each flank and a cavalry support in the rear. The front rank fired several volleys and closed with file firing. Then they opened intervals and the 8th moved up and closed the work of the afternoon.

A well-executed brigade dress parade wound up the exercises of the day, after which the 5th Regiment formed square and listened to a discourse by the Chaplain upon the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his command and their services, etc., and at 9 P. M. the officers formed at Headquarters where they listened to addresses by Gen. Pease and by the Governor.

The camp on the following day, after a good morning's work, broke up at noon, and the regiments, batteries and troops proceeded to their various homes. The 9th gave an excellent dress parade on Boston Common before dismissal. The camp shows progress year after year, and this was among the best ever held, especially as to the appearance of the men, the rifle practice, artillery practice, etc., but the Massachusetts militia has still a great deal to learn in military courtesies and guard duty.

#### NEW YORK ITEMS.

Co. B, 12th Regiment, recently issued a challenge to shoot a team match of 6 men against any company in the regiment. Co. E accepted the challenge, but specified that the team consist of 5 men instead of 6, which offer was accepted; distance 200 and 500 yards, reduced target, 7 shots per man at each range. The match was shot at their armory Friday evening, July 25, and resulted in a victory for Co. B, by 29 points, their aggregate being 282 points out of a possible 350, against their competitors' 253 points. The following is a summary of the match:

Co. B.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Agg.
Van Housen.....	26	28	54
Kingsland.....	29	28	57
Wood.....	29	29	58
Farrell.....	29	28	57
Paulding.....	29	27	56
Total.....	143	140	283

Co. E.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Agg.
Mahoney.....	25	27	52
Winstock.....	24	22	46
Johnson.....	26	22	48
Rogers.....	26	28	54
Eagle.....	26	27	53
Total.....	127	126	253

Co. B wish to state that they are ready to meet any company in the National Guard at any time, with any number of men, any rifle, and under any reasonable conditions, and shoot for a prize or championship honors. Address Lieutenant H. C. Appleton, 3 Bond St., or Captain C. S. Burns, 12th Regiment armory, Broadway, cor. 45th St., N. Y.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d Batteries leave the camp to-day at 4 P. M. on the Sirius for New York and Brooklyn, the 5th Battery for Birmingham by E. R. R. from Newburg at 4 P. M., the 4th, 5th, and 7th for Troy, Syracuse, and Buffalo, via N. Y. Central, at 6.30 P. M. Banners are issued to commands which have to travel all night.

Gen. W. H. Brown delivered to Col. Gaylor, of the 47th, his commission on Monday evening, July 28, and accompanied the presentation with an order for the State service uniform for the 47th. Much is expected from Col. Gaylor, who has the reputation of an energetic man with good military sense and judgment. Coming events cast their shadows before them, and in accordance with this adage several officers have already sent in their resignations.

A large number of prominent guardsmen, among whom are Generals Moulton and Brownell, Col. Geo. D. Scott, and others, visited the Peekskill camp on Wednesday, July 29.

The 15th Regiment went to Creedmoor Thursday, July 31.

#### COLORADO.

1st Lieut. W. A. Jackson, Capital Guards, was recently tried for disrespect towards his commanding officer and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in making the following statement in a newspaper: "But, upon close investigation, I have found out that it is not the object of those officers agitating the disbandment of the 1st Regiment to promote the interest of any colored man or woman. It is done to crush us out entirely from the National Guard, and I say it is an outrage on the part of the officers that are trying to do such a trick as that." "But I say that the white companies had plenty of drunks and guardhouse bums, and if Governor Grant will investigate the matter as close as I have, he will find out that the main object is to get my company out of the Colorado National Guard." This to cast a stigma and disgrace upon the National Guard of Colorado. He was found guilty, sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, and the sentence was carried out.

This would show that a large number of militia officers who have an idea that they can say and write anything they please when not in uniform are mistaken after all.

#### VERMONT.

The 1st Regiment, the 1st Separate Company Infantry, and the Light Battery, will hold their annual muster and parade for drill, discipline, inspection, and review at Brattleboro' on Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1884.

The commanding officer of the 1st Separate Company will report to the commanding officer of the 1st Regiment for temporary duty with that regiment.

The brigadier-general or senior officer present will assume command.

#### MAINE.

The Brigade of Militia will encamp at Augusta, for five days, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 6. The camp will be known as "Camp Robin," in honor of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The "Frontier Guards" will, during the encampment, be assigned to duty with the 1st Regiment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO.

The 2d Brigade, O. N. G., consisting of the 3d, 14th, and 17th Regiments, the 9th Battalion Infantry, the Governor's Guard, unattached infantry, and the 4th and 5th Batteries of Light Artillery, will encamp at Columbus, O., from Aug. 11 to 18, 1884, inclusive. Col. Geo. D. Freeman has been placed in command, and announced the following staff: Asst. Adj. Gen., Lieut. L. Roe Robinson, of the 17th Regt.; Quartermaster, Lieut. Henry A. Gaitner, of the 14th Regt.

Col. Freeman is second colonel in lineal rank, O. N. G. He has commanded the 14th Regiment, O. N. G., since 1877, and won an enviable position in the front rank of O. N. G. officers. He will command the 2d Brigade with energy, skill, and dignity. His regiment took the honors at the Cincinnati riot fight.

A FAMOUS PRUSSIAN general was inspecting some military stables. "What do I see there," he said, in tones of thunder to a sergeant—"cobwebs?" "Yes, sir," was the respectful reply, "we keep them there to catch the flies and prevent their teasing the horses."—Exchange.

#### GERMANY'S MILITARY POLICY.

THE Hon. A. A. Sargent, ex-Minister to Germany, arrived in New York from Europe recently, and is reported as saying with reference to German public affairs: "Bismarck wants to keep up the military force of the Empire to its present standard. The Liberals are opposed to the present military system. They think that he carries it further than the necessities of the Empire demand; that the army is too large, and that too many of the young men of the country are forced to do military duty, and that the taxation on the people is too heavy for this single purpose of maintaining the army. My opinion is that the effect of Bismarck's commercial policy is, as a rule, beneficial to Germany. Labor is much better paid in the Empire than it was a few years ago, and the most prosperous part of the country is that given up to manufactures. If Bismarck's military policy can be modified, and taxation be reduced, Germany will become a great rival to England as a manufacturing country. I believe, with the Liberals, that the force of the army can be reduced without danger to the Empire. A shorter term of service ought to be adopted, and instead of taking all the young men, a certain number should be drafted by lot, leaving the rest to till the soil and develop the natural resources of the country. The Emperor, however, is very fond of his army, and would look with jealousy on any measure to reduce its numbers. I have no doubt that Germany wishes peace, and that she has made her alliances with that object in view, rather to secure friends on all sides than with any idea that she will have to call on her allies to fight with her. For the German people themselves I have the very highest respect. They are remarkably intelligent and well educated, kind, and hospitable, and under conditions somewhat altered—that is, with a smaller burden of taxation and with less hard conditions of life—they would be the most enviable people on the face of the earth."

"And after Bismarck, what?"  
"That is the great question. I think that Bismarck is educating no successor. No man is ready to take his shoes. He is one of those great trees that stunt everything that grows in their shadow. He is intolerant of the idea that any man should share the credit with him of guiding the destinies of Germany, and the result is that the officers under him are more apt to be marionettes than persons of independent action. Upon his death, which cannot in the nature of things be far removed, there will be only a body of clerks from which to select his successor. The three remarkable men in Germany are the Emperor, Bismarck, and Von Moltke, and all stand, so to speak, on the brink of the grave. This is the obvious fact, and it is equally obvious that the strain will be tremendous on the institutions of Germany when they go, as they probably will go nearly simultaneously."

This view of Bismarck's policy accords with that presented by his biographer and eulogist, Mr. Maurice Busch, in his volume entitled "Our Imperial Chancellor." This work throws new light upon the causes of the Franco-German war. Busch tells us that just before the outbreak of the war with Austria in 1866 the Imperial Chancellor offered peace based upon a "common league against France." The operations of this league were to be conducted by between six and seven hundred thousand Austrians advancing upon France from the south, and a like number of Germans invading her from the north. As such vast numbers must ensure success, Alsace was to be seized and Strasburg converted into a confederate fortress; and, as to a cause of quarrel, none need be found, for the unprovoked aggression would be but a counterpart of similar proceedings on the part of the French in former times.

(From the New York Herald.)

#### TRANSATLANTIC TRADE BY HUDSON'S BAY.

THE expedition for the exploration of Hudson's Bay, with a view to the establishment of a direct line of traffic between the British northwestern colonies and Liverpool, has just sailed from Halifax. A record of the opening and closing of navigation at York Factory, on this icy Mediterranean, prepared by Mr. W. Woods, of the Hudson's Bay Company, shows that during the years from 1828 to 1880 it was never closed later in the spring than June 1, and was always open as late in the fall as Nov. 3, while the earliest opening was May and the latest closing was Dec. 9. If this were all, the navigability of the proposed new route to Europe would be established, but Hudson Strait, by which the bay is entered, is known to be impassable except in a part of the month of July, August, and part of September.

The immense value of an outlet for the grain trade of Manitoba to Europe by sea, with no railroad except a short line to York Factory, is so obvious that the wonder is that the practicability of the scheme has not been already fully tested. As to its result we are not wholly left to conjecture. During the perilous voyage of Her Majesty's ship *Terror*, under Captain (afterward Admiral) Sir George Buck, through Hudson Strait in 1836-37, hourly meteorological observations were made and careful records of the state of the ice. In January the temperature fell to 54 degrees below zero. But even in August the *Terror* had very difficult navigation. On five days in that month her log records "boring through the ice." On Aug. 2 she encountered a "solid pack twenty feet high" and "very heavy ice floes," while an occasional whirlpool or ripple rendered the ship "perfectly unmanageable." A nautical record for July 13, 1746, in Hudson Strait, mentions an "abundance of low ice five to ten fathoms thick."

Such facts are not very encouraging to the Canadian projectors of the new steamer route from York Factory to Liverpool. It is possible, however, that a comparatively ice-free channel leading into Hudson's Bay may be found, and that for six or eight weeks in the year a fleet of grain ships, constructed to withstand moderate ice pressure, might safely run the risks of the passage.



SAM HOUSTON'S INAUGURAL.

In the August number of the *Century* is an interesting article by Alexander Hynde on General Sam Houston, the first President of the Texan Republic. He relates, among many anecdotes concerning that remarkable character, the following: "It was Houston's habit to deliver his messages to the Texan Congress orally. A few days before one of his inaugurals, a member of Congress said to the President that the body would be better pleased if he would prepare written messages; that it would be treating them more respectfully to write them out, and, besides, they could then be preserved for future reference. Accordingly, on the day fixed for the inauguration, he appeared with a large roll of paper in his hand tied with a blue ribbon, and marked in large letters, 'Inaugural.' He addressed them with the roll in his hand, waving it gracefully that all might see it, and, concluding with a polite bow, handed it to the clerk and walked out of the chamber. When opened it proved to be only blank paper."

A GENTLEMAN who was recently at the Gettysburg battle field says: "The 124th New York Regiment recently placed a handsome monument to mark the spot where they fought in the historic battle. I saw the monument the other day. A relic hunter had broken off a portion of the sword, and, if I mistake not, a part of the soldier's ear had been clipped off. It is disgraceful. I do not say that the people of Gettysburg do this. No, it is done by the visitors to the field, who chide and hew at anything they can carry away for a relic, no matter how much mischief they do."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber asks: "Was General U. S. Grant ever cashiered from the Service?" Ans.—No.

J. P. W. asks: "Are there any vacancies in the Signal Corps for printers, and to whom should I apply to enlist as such?" Ans.—There were none at last accounts. Apply to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Constant Reader.—For information as to the range finder, address Lieutenant Sedgwick Pratt, 34 U. S. Artillery, St. Augustine, Fla.

F. S. asks: What is the meaning of "other clerks," referred to in the recent Army Appropriation bill with reference to payment of extra duty pay? Are clerks at regimental headquarters post adjutants, office and company clerks included? Ans.—The clause gives 50 cents a day to clerks at Army, division and Department headquarters. It then provides 55 cents for "other clerks," meaning thereby, we presume, such clerks as are by existing regulations entitled to the extra per diem compensation.

A correspondent asks the number of men killed, not wounded, in the scrimmage at 8th Avenue and 25th street in the Orange Riot of July 13, 1871. Ans.—Major General Shaler, in his report of July 19, 1871, states as follows: Sergt. Samuel Wyatt, Co. F, and Private H. C. Page, Co. K, 9th Regt., killed, and Private Pryon, of Co. A, wounded; since dead.

Ancient Captain asks: Company is in line, at carry arms, battalion drill, the command is given, "dismiss your companies"—are the following commands of a captain proper: "Such (interior) company, right shoulder arms," "backward guide right," "march" (and when sufficient space to the rear is gained), "fours right," "march," "column right," "march?" The point disputed is that the company moving "backward, guide right or left" should be halted before the command "fours, right or left" is given. It has been maintained that this movement has been executed as above in the drill of General Upton at West Point, and also that wheeling into column of fours, without halting moving backward guide right or left, is just as proper as when moving company front forward guide right or left? Ans.—The backward step can only be terminated by a halt. To execute fours right or left from the backward step the fours would have to move backward. To march a company from the drill ground as proposed, though not an impossibility, shows crude military conception, bad judgment and poor soldiery, and no "soldier" would attempt it. The backward step is not provided for such occasions.

Third Cavalry asks: 1st. No. 1 is not walking in front of guard-house during the night. Is a N. C. O. of the guard supposed to watch in front of guard-house for the officer of the day to make his after-midnight visit, challenge him and turn out the guard? Ans.—Yes, if he has been ordered to do so by proper authority.

2d. No sentinel in front of guardhouse. Officer of day makes his visit known by either knocking on the window or calling for N. C. O. of the guard. Is it proper for N. C. O. to challenge the officer of the day and turn out the guard? Ans.—It is rather a remarkable case, but there is no other way for you than to carry out the orders you receive from proper authority about it. Guard duty under such conditions is nothing but a burlesque on the real thing.

Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., asks: Is the 7th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia still in existence, and where can a letter for Captain of Company D be forwarded? I have a silver medal of the company, which I should like to present to the company, that I accidentally came across. Ans.—The 7th Mass. Vol. Militia is no longer in existence. Probably some of our readers can give you the desired information.

Stanley asks: Is eight hours' work a legal day's work for civilians employed by the Government and for soldiers? Ans.—The act approved June 25, 1906, directed that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by or on behalf of the Government." The law, it will be observed, makes no mention of soldiers, whose contract of enlistment governs in the matter of what they shall do.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

Alt.—The Greenland Fishery.

The siege it has lasted long enough,  
And a breach it has been made,  
And this night we must take the town,  
By assault or escalade.  
Brave boys, by assault or escalade.  
Chorus—Brave boys, etc.

Our gen'l he must have the place,  
Before to-morrow's dawn;  
And our captain dear does volunteer  
To lead the hope forlorn.  
Brave boys, to lead the hope forlorn.  
Chorus—Brave boys, etc.

It's little he's flinched from shot or shell,  
And he's always in the van;  
For his true love she died in the early spring,  
And he's a desperate man.  
Brave boys, and he's a desperate man.  
Chorus—Brave boys, etc.

When he mounts the parapet steep and tall,  
With guns and muskets lined;  
We, his company, all to a man will fall,  
Or follow close behind.  
Brave boys, or follow close behind.  
Chorus—Brave boys, etc.

MACHINE GUNS IN THE FIELD.

At the Royal U. S. Institution, London, on July 4, Lord Charles W. D. Beresford, B. N., read a paper on the subject of Machine guns, to illustrate which the theatre had samples displayed of the Nordenfolt, Gardner and Gatling guns now in use in the service. There were two ways of mounting them for service in the field, one on a galloping carriage to accompany cavalry, infantry, or artillery. He spoke generally of Nordenfolt, Gardner, and Gatling. Describing this galloping carriage he said the gun had all round fire. The other way of mounting was as a weapon for infantry. A 5 lb. Nordenfolt on a galloping carriage could at a minute's notice open fire at a rate of 600 rounds per minute, or with a 10 lb. gun at the rate of 1,000 rounds. Such a gun with 10,000 rounds would weigh 22 cwt., with a light shield upon the limber or ammunition box, which would protect the drivers, and some extent the horses. He had recently sent a carriage of that description to Sir Donald Stewart in India, where it had been galloped over rough ground

with a pair of horses against a field gun, 25 cwt., with six, and the trial had been most satisfactory.

Lord Charles Beresford proceeded to speculate on the great value such a gun would have had in the Afghan war, at Osharab, at the Sherpur Cantonment, at Ahmed Kbel, and at Maiwand. In the Zulu war they would have been invaluable at Isandwhana, at Rorke's Drift, and at the Intombi rivers, and would very probably have prevented the two defeats we sustained.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A BALLOON Volunteer Corps having been organized in London, *Broad Arrow* says: "The balloon has now obtained a recognized place in war paraphernalia, and the military aeronaut works as cordially with the amateur professional as the regular Army will co-operate with the volunteers. The balloon may some day become the torpedo of the air, but for the present the aim of the scientific war party is to utilize a useful power of securing accurate observation of the enemy."

In the report upon the explosions in Scotland Yard and St. James' Square, it is stated that twenty-seven persons were injured, but not more than half of them at all seriously. The dynamite used was American, and evidently had not come from France, while no doubt is entertained that the explosions had been effected under the same direction as those at the railway stations.

The reports of suicides in the Austrian Army still show an increase. The total for the period 1869-1878 is 2,536, or an average of 253 per annum. The average in 1877 was 307, in 1878, 314. The lowest point was touched in 1873, being 197. Intimidation and attempts at suicide are generally found among subordinates, but in 1878 there were 22 higher officers and 98 officers of a lower rank in his class. As far as the motives can be ascertained, fear of punishment, monetary troubles, dissatisfaction with the soldier's life, and mortified ambition appear to be the most common.

The cartridge factory in Quebec, established by the Canadian Government for the supply of the militia of the Dominion, having proved very satisfactory, it is in contemplation to add a gun factory to the establishment, and Capt. Edward Fallisier has been requested to furnish all the information in connection with the subject.

Lieut. Gen. von Heydick, of the German Cavalry, has been appointed to attend the French manoeuvres this year. On the part of France, Gen. de Gallifet will be the chief officer sent to the German manoeuvres, to be held between Düsseldorf and Cologne.

A British artillery volunteer team has been formed to go to Canada. The Queen has contributed £100 and the Prince of Wales £25 toward defraying the expenses of the team.

Stringent orders have been issued to the British Army for the taking of precautionary measures against cholera.

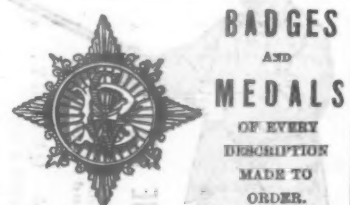
The Drum Majors of the seven battalions of the British Life Guards, who are "drummers in ordinary to the Queen," wear gorgeous gold embroidered dresses that cost \$210 for each suit.

It is said that the Navy Department of the German Government is much exercised over the poor display made in the recent German naval manoeuvres at Kiel. All accounts agree that the fleet made a most miserable exhibition, giving no indication of the possession in any eminent degree of any of the qualities necessary to form even a nucleus of marine power. The most discouraging of all the accounts have been those rendered by the trusted observers for the Government. It is believed that some very radical changes in the management of the German Navy Department are imminent.

The Russian Admiralty has under consideration a plan for an expedition to the North Pole, to start from the Jeannette,



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Bennett, and Henrietta (Islands, where large depots will be established. The journey will be continued thence to Franz Josef Land by steamer, and further northwards by sledges and on foot. It is estimated that the expedition would require three years to reach the Pole and return to Northern Siberia.

The Commission appointed to study the reorganization of the Spanish fleet has concluded its work, and submitted a series of proposals to the Government. The Spanish navy consisted in 1883 of five ironclads, an ironclad monitor, a floating battery, and 117 other vessels; the navy possesses besides thirty-five gun boats for the defence of the Isthmus of Cuba and Porto Rico. According to the new proposals, the reorganization of the fleet ought to be completed in ten years, at the end of which time Spain would possess twelve ironclads, two ironclad cruisers, seven first-class cruisers, nine second class cruisers, eleven third-class cruisers, thirty-two torpedo boats, and six transports.

Broad Arrow referring to the condition of the British Army says: "It was a favorite maxim with General Grant, during the dark and unpromising days of the Civil War, to keep pegging away. General Grant 'pegged away' until victory crowned his dogged advance. Sir Walter Barttelot would seem to be animated by a similar maxim which he puts into force in the interest of the British Army. He also keeps 'pegging away,' in season and out of season, his objective being the creation of an Army upon a grand ideal. We hope the ideal of the gallant baronet is not impossible, because, to speak frankly, we cordially share his aspirations, if we are not quite convinced of the soundness of his counsel."

A DESPATCH received from London early in the week says: "The severe check encountered by the French forces in their invasion of Madagascar, has caused little surprise. That large quantities of arms and war material have been smuggled into Madagascar from different European ports has been long known. Lately two full cargoes of arms and ammunition were shipped to the Hovas from England. Several American officers have for months past been drilling the soldiers of the Hovas and superintending the construction of earthworks and lines of defence. The pass leading from the coast to Antananarivo, the capital, is still maintained by the

Hovas. During May and June last a Hovas emissary passed through England and Germany purchasing the most improved military rifles for immediate shipment to Madagascar. He is known to have expended over \$100,000. The British War Office has received intelligence confirming the reported defeat of the French. This news has come from well known and trustworthy correspondents, and is credited by the Government. The Paris papers, however, deny and ridicule the report that French arms have suffered a repulse at the hands of the Hovas."

The Chilean Minister of War has recently prepared a report on the state of the army, from which it appears that Chili is at the present the most progressive State of South America from a military point of view. The report of the War Minister states that before the expedition to Arequipa, the northern army, under the command of Vice-Admiral Patricio Lynch, numbered 15,000 men; that the army of Tacna was 3,000 men, and that of Tarapaca, 1,000 men; and that in those forces must be included a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, forming the garrison of Antofagasta. At the present time between 1,900 and 2,000 men are stationed in the districts north of Antofagasta, the pay, equipment, and maintenance of which cost from eight to nine million piastres annually. Two new machines have been erected, and are at work in the arsenal, able to manufacture 50,000 cartridges daily. The Chilean Military Academy has undergone a thorough reform. There are at present 100 cadets, but this number is to be raised to 150. The chair of artillery is to be occupied by a European officer. The Chilean Civil Guard numbers 50,000 men of all three arms. It is divided into one regiment and twelve brigades of artillery in the principal ports, twelve squadrons of cavalry in the country, and thirty-six battalions, twenty-five brigades, and seven companies of infantry in the towns. Only a portion of the Civil Guard are armed with modern weapons, the remainder carrying the Minié rifle.

MESSRS. DEVLIN AND CO., the large and well-known civil, military and naval clothiers, of New York, have recently closed their branch establishment in Washington. The measures for clothing taken in Washington have been transferred to New York, where all future orders will be filled.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

#### BIRTHS.

WAGNER.—At Wilkesburg, Pa., July 13, to the wife of Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Infantry, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

BORRESSEN-LEWICK.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, Lieutenant U. J. R. BORRESSEN, Royal Norwegian Navy, to LOUISE, daughter of the late Richard Lewick.

CHURCH-PEEL.—At St. Paul's Church, Los Angeles, California, July 30, 1884, Prof. JOHN A. CHURCH to JESSIE ANGELINE, daughter of Bryant L. Peel, Esq.

HARRISON-ALLEN.—At New York City, June 29, DUNCAN B. HARRISON to ETHEL GRACE ALLEN, daughter of Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy.

KEEFER-FRANSON.—At Cincinnati, O., July 23, HORACE C. KEEFER, son of Major J. B. Keefler, U. S. Army, to Miss M. C. FRANSON.

#### DIED.

EMMONS.—At his residence, Edgewood, Princeton, New Jersey, July 23, Rear Admiral GEORGE F. EMMONS, U. S. Navy, in the seventy-second year of his age.

RINGGOLD.—At Washington, D. C., July 20, JOHN PARROT RINGGOLD, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Geo. H. Ringgold, Deputy Paymaster General U. S. Army.

SUMNER.—At Washington, D. C., July 27, HENRIETTA K. SUMNER, wife of Commander George W. Sumner, U. S. Navy.

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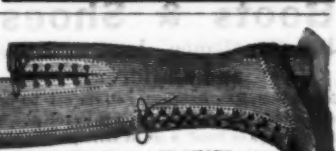
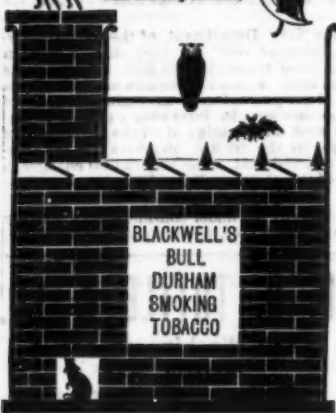
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